The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,556 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
				1885.
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th ,,
				1886
L RAVENNA	3372	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2914	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3661	600	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	F. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	25th Dec.
				1886
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 4, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will to Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

s. s. ARMENIA	3550	480	G. Read	19th Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

				Saturday.
s. s. CALIFORNIA.	3550	480	Wm. Young	9th Jan.'6
s. s. PERSIA	3550	480	W. Hutchison	23rd ,,
s. s. VICTORIA	3550	480	Wm. Russel	6th Feb.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	20th ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA.	5000	520	J. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3550	480	J. Laird	20th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 5, 1885. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. MERKA, Captain ABBAS, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvi. Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

IN ORDER TO PUT A STOP TO FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS OF KEMP'S EASTON'S SYRUP
AND
KEMP'S CHEMICAL FOOD (PARRISH),

K. AND Co., Ld., have adopted a special wrapper for these preparations. This wrapper is covered with a copperplate engraving of one of the celebrated mathematical designs seen in the carving of the Taj at Agra. By using a lens the letters of the Company's name with their trademark are visible in the interlinear spaces of the engraving, and the Labels of the Medicines are printed on white ground in the centres of the wrappers.

The Company have always bestowed the greatest possible care on the preparation of these valuable remedies, and they now find that worthless imitations of them in packages exactly resembling theirs down to the wording of the labels and descriptive directions are sold in many bazaars throughout the country. The new wrappers which cannot be imitated except at great expense will afford means of defeating these frauds and thus preserving the reputation of these great remedies, of which upwards of Thirty Thousand Bottles have been sold by the Company during the last three years.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 14th December, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th December, 1885. Agents.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO EUROPE, &c.

INTENDING PASSENGERS will be saved much TIME and TROUBLE by applying direct to THOS. COOK & SON, who SECURE PASSAGES, and ISSUE THROUGH TICKETS, including Steamer and Railway, from any part of India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*. Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

NO COMMISSION charged, and every information *re* quarantine, steamers, fares, &c., given gratis.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met on arrival at Bombay and receive the free assistance of their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, &c., and may break the journey anywhere *en route*.

See *Cook's Travellers' Gazette*, free on application.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW, FORT,
Calcutta, 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NUTS TO CRACK.

BARCELONAS,	per lb.	8 as.
BRAZILS,	,,	10 as.
KENTISH COB NUTS	,,	10 as.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES,

Very Fine and Good.

Re. 1-2 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEWZEALAND

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.

CORNED BEEF	2	lb.	tins	Re.	1	1
BOILED MUTTON	2	,,	,,	,,	1	1
EPPING SAUSAGES	1	,,	,,	,,	1	0
BEEF SAUSAGES	1	,,	,,	,,	1	0
SHEEP TONGUES	1	,,	,,	,,	1	2
MINCE MEAT	1	,,	,,	,,	0	14
RABBIT	2	,,	,,	,,	1	4
SCOTCH BROTH				,,	1	0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.

Re. 1-4 per lb.

GRUYERE CHEESE,
On cut.
15 ans, per lb.

ROQUEFORT CHEESE,
In tins about 4½ lbs.
Rs. 5-8 each.

GORGONZOLA CHEESE,
On cut,
Re. 1-8 per lb.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING

CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

FROM the Pure Juice of Apples, perfectly free from Alcohol and all other deleterious substances. It possesses invigorating, toning, and health-giving qualities, and is a delicious appetizer. The Sick, the Convalescent, and the Dyspeptic will find it a pleasant, agreeable, and health-imparting beverage.

Per dozen pints, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE

HAVANNAH CIGARS

MADE with the finest Tobacco and having a superb Flavour and Aroma, unsurpassed by any yet imported into India.

"TABASCO"	per Box of 50	Rs. 10	0
"LA GAZA"	,, ,, ,, 25	Rs. 4	8
"LA MIRANDA"	,, ,, ,, 25	Rs. 4	0

IMPORTED BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW PATENT FILTER.

AN elegant and useful Table Ornament, removing every species of impurity from Water, and the Only Filter where the medium can be cleaned and renewed at home without trouble or expense.

In Chrystal Glass, Rs. 5.
In handsome Flowered Glass, Rs. 7-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BEG to inform their numerous Patrons that they now have on view at their Fort Establishment one of the largest and best selections of ELECTROPLATED WARE and GENERAL FANCY GOODS ever shown in Western India.

The following are a few of the leading items :—

ELECTROPLATED WARE.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.
Asparagus Helpers	13 8 to 16 0	Ice Water Urns	250 0 to 300 0
Army & Navy Cups	22 8 to 30 0	Jam and Marmalade Jars	18 0 to 40 0
Beer Jugs & Mugs	15 0 to 70 0	Liqueur Frames	40 0 to 100 0
Biscuit Boxes	25 0 to 70 0	Luncheon Trays	130 0 to 150 0
Brandy & Sodawater Frames	67 0 to 100 0	Mirrors	5 0 to 40 0
Breakfast Dishes	58 0 to 70 0	Majolica Ware	4 0 to 160 0
British Oak Ware	...	Marmalade and Preserve Stands	18 0 to 40 0
Butter Dishes & Coolers	18 0 to 50 0	Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	60 0 to 150 0
Courier Bags	5 8 to 11 0	Muffineers	4 0 to 40 0
Cabinet Dessert Sets	100 0 to 200 0	Napkin Rings	10 0 to 30 0
Cake Baskets	35 0 to 70 0	Nut Crackers	2 8 to 4 0
Candlesticks	45 0 to 70 0	Oil and Vinegar Frames	15 0 to 20 0
Carlton Cruets	13 8 to 40 0	Oak Writing Cabinets	60 0 to 500 0
Champagne Buckets	10 0 to 70 0	Pickle Prongs or Forks	10 0 to ...
Cheese Scoops	2 8 to 18 0	Race Cups	40 0 to 100 0
Chutney & Soy Frames	35 0 to 40 0	Salad Bowls and Servers	31 8 to 70 0
Cigar Lamps	25 0 to 30 0	Salt Cellars	20 0 to 60 0
Claret Jugs	18 0 to 80 0	Salvers	20 0 to 200 0
Cocktail Shakers	18 0 to 20 0	Sardine Boxes	27 0 to 40 0
Cruet Frames	13 8 to 100 0	Side Dishes	50 0 to 85 0
Crumb Scoops	15 0 to 20 0	Soda Water Frames	20 0 to 40 0
Dessert Fruit Spoons	25 0 to 100 0	Soy Frames	16 0 to 40 0
Dessert Stands	31 8 to 100 0	Spirit and Liquor Frames	68 0 to 100 0
Dinner Cruets	40 0 to 100 0	Sugar Baskets	40 0 to 60 0
Egg Frames	31 8 to 50 0	Sugar and Cream Frames	36 0 to 40 0
Entre Dishes	50 0 to 85 0	Tankards	27 0 to 40 0
Epergnes	70 0 to 200 0	Tantalus Liquor Frames	40 0 to 120 0
Fish Carvers	27 0 to 30 0	Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	13 8 to 30 0
Fish Knives	50 0 to 180 0	Tea Caddies	40 0 to 60 0
Flower and Fruit Stands	40 0 to 200 0	Telescopic Cups	15 0 to 20 0
Goblets and Golf Cups	40 0 to 100 0	Tea and Coffee Services	100 0 to 400 0
Grape Scissors	9 0 to 11 0	Tilting Sets	130 0 to 150 0
Ice Claws and Tongs	4 8 to 8 0	Toast Racks	5 0 to 20 0
Ice Jugs	40 0 to 80 0	Tripartite Visitable Dishes	70 0 to 130 0
Ice Pails	20 0 to 31 8	Two-Handled Trays	150 0 to 200 0

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.
Albums	20 0 to 70 0	Ladies' Hand Bags	6 8 to 30 0
Aneroid Barometers	...	Ladies' Waist Belts	12 0 to 15 0
Ash Trays	2 0 to 5 0	Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3 0 to 10 0
Binocular Glasses	...	Necessaries, Etui, etc.	7 0 to 15 0
Blotting Books and Cases	22 8 to 70 0	Official Writing and Letter Cases	20 0 to 40 0
Cabinet Photo-Frames	2 0 to 10 0	Perfume Cases	20 0 to 60 0
Card Cases and Trays	2 0 to 20 0	Photograph Frames	2 0 to 40 0
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3 0 to 20 0	Pincushions	2 0 to 4 0
Desks and Work Cases	25 0 to 150 0	Pocket Letter Cases	4 0 to 20 0
Dressing Cases and Bags	25 0 to 850 0	Pocket Wallets	4 0 to 20 0
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4 0 to 6 0	Purses	2 0 to 15 0
Fans	8 0 to 20 0	Scrap Books	7 0 to 40 0
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7 0 to 850 0	Sets of Scissors	7 0 to 18 0
Gongs	4 0 to 40 0	Smokers' Companions	60 0 to 70 0
Gladstone Bags	22 8 to 60 0	Tantalus Perfume Cases	20 0 to 60 0
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	25 0 to 40 0	Telescopes	...
Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10 0 to 20 0	Travelling Bags, all kinds	35 0 to 850 0
Housewifes	6 0 to 10 0	Travelling Spirit Flasks	2 0 to 60 0
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	40 0 to 60 0	Watch Stands	5 0 to 8 0
Jewel Cases	25 0 to 100 0	Work Boxes and Baskets	8 0 to 40 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags	7 0 to 26 0	Writing Cases and Desks	25 0 to 150 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"SPECIALLY SELECTED. WALKING STICKS. WITH HARD BARKS.

"THE LATEST NOVELTIES."

Hazel, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Bark Thorn, Ceylon Vines, Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn	From Rs. 1-8.
Silver Mounted, for presentation	From Rs. 5

HOAR & CO., 13 RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ARMY RATIONS,

No. 2, CONSISTING OF BEEF, CARROTS, POTATOES, HARICOT BEANS, ONIONS, AND GRAVY. 1 lb. tins, annas 14; 2lbs. tins, Re. 1-8.

ARMY RATIONS,

No. 5, CONSISTING OF BEEF, CARROTS, POTATOES, HARICOT BEANS, ONIONS, PICKLES, BACON, AND GRAVY. 1 lb. tins, annas 14; 2 lbs. tins, Re. 1-8.

DESICCATED BEEF

No. 8 BEEF WITH VARIOUS VEGETABLES. 1 lb. tins, annas 14; 2lbs. tins, Re. 1-8.

ARMY RATION SAUSAGE,

No. 15. 1½ lb tins, Re. 1-2.

A One-pound Tin of the above Army Rations contains more real nutriment that a 2-lbs. Tin of American Beef.

The contents of Tins may be eaten cold, but are preferable when heated by immersing, before opening, in boiling water for 30 minutes, or on the camp fire for 10 minutes.

PREPARED ONLY BY JOHN MOIR AND SON, LIMITED.
AGENTS :
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK NOW ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S	Rs. a
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED Air-Chamber HELMET, with OUTER BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18 8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18 8
ELLWOOD'S finest Drab Felt HELMET, LIGHT WEIGHT, lined under with green, and well-ventilated	10 8
EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well-ventilated, a good strong and long-lasting Helmet	10 8
THE MAYO light Drab Felt HELMET, well-ventilated, a nice Sun Hat	9 8
THE MELTON SUN HAT, WIDE BRIM, finest Drab Felt, DOUBLE-BODIED, Air-Chamber, splendid protection and PLENTY of SHADE	9 8
DRAB MELTON SUN HAT, LIGHT and neat	9 8
EXTRA STOUT, white drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, a really good and useful Helmet	13 8
TAN HUNTING, same shape as white	13 8
HAWKSE'S REGULATION HELMETS, covered SUPERFINE white DOE	20 0
REG ULATION HELMET, covered fine white drill	13 8
SOLA HELMETS, covered Drab English Felt	10 8
GENTLEMEN'S TERAI, latest shapes, best QUALITIES, Drab and Fawn	14 8

LADIES'	Rs. a
CANTON Drab Felt, similar to Melton, a splendid protection	8 8
BRAB FELT HELMETS, the new shape, well-ventilated and light	12 8
HELMETS, covered fine White Drill, a splendid protection	13 8
DRAB MELTON, very fine Felt with extra wide brim	12 8
PUNJAB Drab Felt, lined Silk, a splendid article, similar to Melton	10 8
DRAB SOFT FELT HATS, Lined Silk, Round Crown, Latest Shapes	18 8
BLACK SILK HATS, with Veil attached	8 8
BLACK STIFF, Felt Round Crown, Latest Shape	8 8
SOLA HELMETS, covered with English Felt and Puggree	12 8
TERAI HATS, latest shape, best qualities, Navy Blue, Brown, and Drab	14 8
TERAI HATS, latest shade, Fawn	14 8

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sola Hats, a large choice.

Puggries, a large assortment. Plain White, Navy Blue Gold Ends, Drab Gold Ends, etc., etc.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY. HATTERS AND GLOVERS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR BOMBAY HOUSE THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN

WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £2 and £2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches	at £1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever	at £1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-5 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 183

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF PRESENTATION WATCHES

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

GOLD OR SILVER CASES

AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.

SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,

TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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THACKER & Co. (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
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Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
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Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
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Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

*ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 16TH.
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT CONCERT
given by the celebrated Prima Donna
SIGNORINA LOUISA MARCHETTI,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MRS. MORLAND,
MR. DIXON,
MR. WYER,
MR. CLOSE,
HERR STOECKEL,
SIGNOR MENESINI.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Piano Solo........."Gran Marcia Esposision"...........Menesini.
Maestro Menesini.
2. Cavatina ...."La Sonnambula"........Bellini.
Signorina Marchetti.
3. Song Tenor ...."The Light that Shines on my Love's Eyes."
Mr. Dixon.
4. Song with Violon-solo obligato .."Best of All"............Frank Moir.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Close.
5. Solo French Horn."Irish Song"...........
Herr Stoeckel.
6. Song Baritone...."Vittoria"................Carissimi.
Mr. Wyer.
7. Aria................"I Puritani" ....Bellini.
Signorina Marchetti.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
PART II.

1. Piano Solo........."Gran Fantasia Rigoletto"...............Smith.
Maestro Menesini.
2. Duetto ...."Norma" ....Bellini
Signorina Marchetti and Mrs. Morland.
3. Song Baritone...."Here's Health unto His Majesty" ......Macfarren
Mr. Wyer.
4. Solo French Horn,"Vorgeauld" ....Schubert.
Herr Stoeckel.
5. Tenor Song ......"Tell me, Mary, how to woo thee" Braham.
Mr. Dixon.
6. Cavatina ...."Linda di Chamounix".....Donizetti.
Signorina Marchetti.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission.—Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Seats Rs. 2. Back Seats Re. 1.

Tickets and Reserved Seats to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

A QUADRILLE PARTY

will be given at the
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, G. I. P. R., Parel,
ON THE 18TH INST.

Dancing to commence at 9 p.m., Railway Time. Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies Rs. 2 to be obtained at the door or from the Secretary.

H. DUNK,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that we, the undersigned, have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP from THIS DAY.

NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE KANNY,
KESSOWDASS PHARBHOODASS.
Bombay, 12th December, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
NOTICE.
REDUCED PASSENGER FARES
DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS Return Tickets at a fare-and-a-half will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway from SATURDAY, the nineteenth of December, 1885, to SATURDAY, the second January, 1886, (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including FRIDAY, the fifteenth of January, 1886.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twelfth of December, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a NEW ENGINE-HOUSE and ROPE-ALLEYS, at the mill premises, Parel.

The bills of quantities, specifications, and drawings can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, from whom copies of the Tender can be obtained on payment of Re. 1.

No Tender will be received later than 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 17th of December, 1885.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
2, Tamarind-lane, Fort.

DR. WRIGHT'S
(Patent) SANITARY
(Eucalyptol) NIGHT-LIGHTS

While performing all the ordinary duties of a Night Light, DESTROY DISEASE GERMS, REPEL INFECTION, DEODORIZE, AND RENDER PURE AND WHOLESOME ALL BEDROOMS, NURSERIES, SICK ROOMS, and other apartments in which they are burned, without producing any unpleasant smell.

Per Box 12 annas.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Narranjee Gulalchund, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, NUNDOOBAI, the widow, and DHURAMSEY NARRANJEE, a son, of the said deceased, the Executors named in the Will .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 12th day of December, 1885.
MESSRS. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON MAINS, SPECIAL CASTINGS, and other Ironwork required for the TANSA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.

Copies of "Instructions to Tenderers," "Form of Tender," "Form of Contract," and "Specification" can be obtained, and Drawings can be inspected and copies thereof taken at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay and at the Office of Messrs. E. W. and R. Oliver, Solicitors, No. 1 Corbet Court Grace Church St., London, E. C.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Iron-work Tansa Project" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner will be received at his Office in Bombay upto 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th March, 1886.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no tender will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000, in either Cash, Indian Government Paper, Bombay Municipal Debentures, or Bombay Port Trust Bonds, or by a deposit receipt of like amount or security from either Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59 Strand, London, or the Bank of Bombay, in favour of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

FRESH STOCK
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, under skilled EUROPEAN supervision.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
INDIANAS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
OFFICE	14 0	Per 200 3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000; Rs. 2 per 100.

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee..................Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
Dec. 14, 15, and 18, 1885.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 14.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
MR CHARLES DU-VAL,

The eminent Mimic, Humourist, Author and Composer, will present his celebrated Monologue Entertainment

"ODDS AND ENDS."

Mr. DU-VAL has recently concluded the most brilliantly successful season ever known in London, where for 431 consecutive nights his

NEW PROGRAMME

was presented to a sequence of the largest and most fashionable audiences in the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, comprising in the aggregate over 500,000 persons.

This unique season was brought to its termination on July 7 last, when Mr. Du-Val was honoured by a special command to appear at Marlborough House before

T. R. H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES and a brilliant assemblage of guests.

"Mr. Charles Du-Val had the honour of appearing at Marlborough House yesterday, the occasion being a garden party given in celebration of the birthday of the Princess Victoria of Wales. A large and distinguished party were present, including their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Royal Princesses, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Countess of Spencer, the Countess of Rosebery, Viscountess Folkestone, Maria Marchioness of Aylesbury, Lord Suffield, Viscountess Mandeville, Lieut.-General Sir Dighton Probyn, Col. Ralph Vivian, Christopher Sykes, Esq., and others."—*Morning Advertiser*, July 8.

At each performance
A superb exposition of VENTRILOQUISM will be presented, and Local Illusions introduced by
MR. ARTHUR FRY.
Tickets and plans at Soundy and Co., Limited.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE............ MR. FRAMJI C. MEHT
THE UNIQUE
DRAMATIC & BURLESQUE COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER,
LEAH THE FORSAKEN.
THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER,
SHAKESPEARE'S
HAMLET.

RICHARD'S CORN-REMOVER.

EASE & COMFORT SECURED in a remarkable manner by this wonderful dissolvent.
Per bottle in case as. 1

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WIDE-AWAKE STORIES.

THIS CHARMING BOOK of FOLK-TALES from Kashmere and the Punjab has been excellently received by all its reviewers in the best papers and periodicals in England and in India.

It has been adapted as a School Library Book and School Prize by Lancing College, Brighton, Clifton College, Bristol, Merchant Taylors' School, London, Uppingham School, Westward Ho! College, etc. It is approved of at Eton, Westminster, Charterhouse, King's College, London, etc.

The *Folk-Lore Journal*—the best judge of all on such a subject—says it is "certainly the best book of folk-tales that has yet appeared," and recommends "all the Members of the Folk-Lore Society to purchase it."

Special terms to Schools, for which apply to the Superintendent, Education Society's Press, Bombay.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned :—

			Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly	Per doz. Qts.	12	13
	Do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	14	15¼
	St. Estéphe	Per 1 doz. Qts.	14	15¼
	1878 Chateau Larose	Per doz. Qts.	22	24¼
HOCK	Hochheimer	,, ,,	24	26
	Rudesheimer Berg	,, ,,	28	31
MOSELLE	Moselblümchen	,, ,,	14	15¼
	Graacher	,, ,,	16	17¼
	Piesporter	,, ,,	18	20
	Barncastler	,, ,,	20	22
GIN	Danish Gin per case of 12 flasks		14	15¼
BEER	Vienna Lager a fine beer (Gold Medal Paris Exhibition 1883)	per case of 4 doz. Qts.	22	24
	Do. do.	,, 8 ,, Pts.	28	31
	Pilsener	,, 4 ,, Qts.	20	22
	Do. do.	,, 8 ,, Pts.	26	28

CASH rates charged if paid within a month. Apply to C. FLEMMING, & Co., 12, Medow-street.

PREVENTATIVE OF
CHOLERA, TYPHOID FEVER AND OTHER DISEASES
Arising from drinking
IMPURE WATER.
CHEAVIN'S SELF-CLEANING AND R ID WATER FILTERS
Now on hand in all sizes.
Price-list sent free on application.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDSOME, RELIABLE, AND PERFECT
BLOCK CHARCOAL CRYSTAL GLASS
TABLE WATER FILTER.

The most efficient Filter which has yet been invented for Bed-Room, Drawing-Room or Table. In various sizes and shapes, either Plain or Engraved.

From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4-12.

POCKET
WATER FILTERS.
The most useful invention for Travellers.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 5-4.

COOPER, MADON Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK'S
LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGES.
(ENGLISH TAMAR)

The New and Popular Remedy for Constipation and its consequent disorders.

PALATABLE! AGREEABLE!! EFFICACIOUS!!!

Prepared only from Selected Fruits. The Lozenges are coated with Chocolate, and will retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate. Per Box 12 annas and Re 1-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MELVILLE'S "OSSOLINE"
FOR HORSES
IS MOST EFFECTIVE FOR RING BONE AND SIDE BONE.
REMOVES ALL BONE ENLARGEMENTS WITHOUT LEAVING ANY MARK OR BLEMISH.
IS THE MOST VALUABLE CURE FOR BONE SPAVIN.
IS THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL PREPARATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPLINTS AND CURBS.
Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 4-8.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HYGIENIC ILLUMINATION.
DR. WRIGHT'S
(Patent) PULMONIC
(Eucalyptus) CANDLES.
SECURE FOR INVALIDS A GOOD NIGHT'S REST,

Afford relief in ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DYSPNŒA, and in all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

OPINIONS OF THE PROFESSION.

"These Pulmonic Candles diffuse an agreeable fragrance during combustion, and will be a comfort to persons suffering from Asthmatic affections."—*Lancet.*

Per Box Rs. 1-12 net.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESINGERS.

THE NEXT SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, commencing at 9-30 p. m. Members can obtain free admission tickets for themselves and also tickets for their friends at one Rupee each on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
5, Church Lane.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE new Barouche with inside folding-steps and enamelled leather-awning to the head, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. "Kerbela."

Two new Polo Carts and two new Station Carts just arrived from England.

One new English Dog-cart by Watson.

Handsome new pattern, dinner, dessert and breakfast service sets, new English iron single and double beds, and some sets of single and double English plated harness just arrived.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive TENDERS for the excavation for the FOUNDATIONS of the TANSA DAM. Printed copies of the Form of Tender, Instructions to Tenderers, Form of Contract and Specification can be obtained and the Drawings can be inspected and copies thereof taken at the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. 10. Sealed Tenders endorsed "TANSA DAM EXCAVATION" will be received up to 2 p.m., on the 21st instant.

Tenderers are requested to appear in person or by an authorized Agent.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Dec., 188

BYCULLA CLUB.

THERE will be a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club on MONDAY, the 14th December next, at 5-30 p.m., asking permission to the raising of a sum on Debentures not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 (one lac of Rupees). The sum realized to be appropriated to the payment of Debenture Holders who have not expressed their willingness to assent to a transfer of their securities.

JOHN S. ALSTON,
Hon. Secretary.
5th December, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

TENDERS are invited from persons willing to contract for messing about 350 Volunteers at the forthcoming Camp of Exercise at Igatpuri between 27th instant and 3rd January.

Particulars can be obtained on application to the Adjutant and Inspector Head-quarters, Parel.

ALFRED KING, Captain,
Acting Quarter-Master.
Bombay, 11th December, 1885.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.
Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
Bombay Office, 5, Rampart Row.

ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment.

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR,
Hummum-street.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has re-opened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.

The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.
New fittings and furniture.
First-class Billiard Table.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS

MURDOCHS'
LIME JUICE SALINE,
A SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT SALT.

THE advantages claimed for this new and special combination are :

1. Wholesome, grateful properties.
2. Excellence in producing a cooling, thirst-allaying drink, leaving a fresh after-taste on the palate.
3. Remedial action on the Liver, in derangement of Stomach and Bowels, in Gouty and Rheumatic habits; a Refrigerant in Fevers.

ONLY MAKERS
MURDOCH BROTHERS.
GLASGOW.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYROBALANS (Hirda nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Mahableshwar, on the 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1886, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the Depôts and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM.
Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.
Camp Walay, Satara District, 3rd December, 1885.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 4 P. M., when the following business will be brought forward :—

1. The Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1885.
2. The election of Committee for the ensuing year.
3. The election of new Members.

Any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 7th Dec., 1885.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for 1886 :—

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, for the election of Chairman.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, for the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m., on each of these days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 5th December, 1885.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ,, ,, 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN PATERSON, SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE FIRM OF ROBERTS & Co., CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, COCANADA.

ALL Persons having claims upon the above Estate or (as at this date) upon the Firm of Roberts and Co. are requested to submit their claims to the undersigned before the 31st January 1886, and Notice is hereby given that after that date no such claims shall be entertained.

Persons indebted to the late John Paterson or (as at this date) to the Firm of Roberts and Co., are requested to remit to the undersigned the amounts due before the 31st January, 1886.

A. MACNAB,
Administrator of the Estate of John Paterson, deceased.
Cocanada, 1st December, 1885.

CHUBB'S PATENT BOUDOIR SAFE,
Price Rs. 189 nett,

HAS been specially designed for Ladies who require a small and inexpensive receptacle for Jewellery in frequent use. THIS SAFE is strongly made of Wrought Iron, the door being secured by CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS with small and neat keys. It is handsomely painted, and decorated with JAPANESE panels. The total height is 4ft. 6in. The size of the Safe is 12 inches high, and 14 inches wide, and 14 inches deep. The stand is of Iron, and though the Safe is too heavy, to be easily moved.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed.—MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS for CHRISTMAS CAKES at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

FREE 'XMAS CARDS, beautifully got up, given away with each glass of Ice-cream at the market branch of the Confiserie de Paris—W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—Immense artistic display of the latest English designs. W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

CONFECTIONERY—English, French, and Allahabad (Buncombe's) of the finest quality. W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

BON BON CRACKERS, the latest and most fashionable designs. W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

AUCTION Sale of Ladies' Dresses and Flowers on account of Captain Campbell at Crawford and Co's Auction, TO-DAY, at 3 p. m.

LIQUORS, of best sort, only kept in stock, and Ices, 4 sorts generally ready, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

PIANO, Semi-grand, beautifully toned, by Kirkman and Son, FOR SALE, Rs. 250 cash, or five monthly instalments of Rs. 55.—S. S. A., care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE of rich and fancy Christmas and New Year Cards, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m. at CRAWFORD & CO.

ALL Wool Shawls and rich Rugs, prices very moderate, at STEWARD & CO., 2, Church-gate.

FRENCH TILES & CEMENTS.—A large stock always on hand at greatly reduced prices. For particulars apply to Messrs. TYABJEE & Co., 15 Forbes-street.

ROSE TOOTH-POWDER, unrivalled for beautifying the teeth and preserving the gums. Price Re. 1. COLLETT and Co., Limited, 40, Medow-street, Fort.

READY-MADE CUSHIONS, of pretty designs with Tassels complete. At Rs. 15 each.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE, & Co., No. 33 Meadow-street.

THE POLICE have in possession a GREY PUG with dark head and ears, and with a leather-collar bearing a brass-plate engraved—"WALDEN," "ANNA WILSON CIRCUS."

EARLY ORDERS.—Disappointment Egyptian Cigarettes. The genuine article just received, very highly recommended. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Rs. 4, 3-8, 2-8 and 2 per 100. HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow-street.

OPEN to Engagement a European Mill-Manager and Engineer, 8 years' experience, thoroughly understands Carding and Spinning, splendid testimonials for ability and sobriety. Address, H. H. D. care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A Bay Arab Galloway, "Echo," late "Butter Scotch," winner of many races over steeple-chase and flats see "Asian," 1883-84. For particulars apply to S. A. W., care Abdool Rahman Munsi and Co.

LOST or STOLEN from a bedroom in Watson's Hotel on December 12 a small fox-terrier bitch (wire-haired). Answers to the name "Towser." Finder will be handsomely rewarded." Apply at Office, Watson's Hotel.

HERBERT W. WOOD, Professor, Music and Singing (2 lessons a week.) Rs. 10 per month; in the Forte. French, Latin, English, &c., eight years' residence in Paris. Apply No. 13, Khetwaddy Back-road.

WANTED, passage to England by a married woman who will be glad to offer her services to attend on a lady or to take charge of one or two children in return for free passage.—Address, B. T., *Bombay Gazette* office.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE—Superior Beehive Brandy landed per Mail steamer "Parramatta." Walter, Nutter and Co., opposite Custom House.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND (LAST FEW NIGHTS) at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

BLUE SERGE SUITS at Rs. 12, 14, 16, and 18, made to order, are the best value in India. The Cash Bazaar, Ld., Fort, Carnac-road, and Poona.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 13, Marine-street.

JUST received, a SELECT and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, by the best Artists, from 4 annas each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours. 39min. 5secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 261. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

ON VIEW previous to packing the Collection of Native Art Pottery selected by the Bombay Committee for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition 1886.—Wonderland, School of Art, Esplanade.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell & Co., Melbourne Hermitage (a fine clarety wine), qts. Rs. 17-8; Chablis, qts. Rs. 18 per dozen. Pints Rs. 1-8 extra per case of 2 dozen. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS. Casting and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor, Bronze and Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. Mody and Co, Ld., Apollo-st., or Parell Works.

WHOLE-SALE.—Just received Yarn-dyed Khakee Drill at annas 5 to 6 per yard. Joy. Scarlet Serge Rs. 3 per yard. Army Welsh Flannel annas 10 per yard. Vol. Helmets, complete, Rs. 6 each. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, Mince Meat, Mince Pies, Tree Ornaments, Fancy Goods, Dolls &c. PEARSE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD STORES FROM FORT GEORGE FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort George [behind the European General Hospital] this day, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2-30 p.m., consisting of iron barred doors and windows, door frames, gates, iron bars 1"; wooden bridge, old wood, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of well-matched young and sound Arab horses, have been going regularly in harness, landed last year, over 14 in height, and one English Kesterton Buggy.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, at 3 p.m.

13½ yards cloth Oxford No. 2.
188 yards cloth Oxford No. 3.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases white ground print 26 yards.
10 bales grey shirting 8½ lbs., 40 inch
5 cases T red handkerchiefs, 22 by 17.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Old Court," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c. the property of S. L. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, such as a teakwood dining table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, sideboard, whatnots, pier, circular, oval, monkey and tripod tables, dressing, washing, and writing-tables, handsome drawing and dining room, arm and without arm chairs, centre ottoman, easy, folding and reclining chairs, handsome drawing room couches, reclining sofas, Persian carpets, handsome iron and teakwood four-post bedsteads, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, first rate pictures and oleographs, carpets, dispense cupboard, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, next to the G. I. P. Railway Dispensary, the valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by "H. Wolfaremu," a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of the late V. T. MARTIN, Esq. Assistant Loco. Superintendent.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome plain and carved household French-polished furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built brougham, by Windover, one handsome strong English-built dog-cart by Windover, a handsome strong new grey Arab horse, a set of plated and brass mounted harness, &c., &c., the property of Dinshaw Nussurwanjee Vakeel, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 12, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Marine Lines, opposite the Brigadier-General's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Kaps, a handsome chesnut Arab horse going in single and double harness, table ornaments and flower vases, carpets, &c., the property of W. A. GILMER, Esq.; the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, ice-pitcher, spoons and forks, tea and coffee service, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, French-polished furniture, such as a set of dining-tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, teapoy, conversation and sofa couches, toilet, hat and book stand, drawing-room, pier, side, writing, oval, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, reclining, arm and without arm chairs, screen, glass-cupboard, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Kaps, piano-stool, iron bedstead, clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawers cheval glass, China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, a sewing machine on stand, an English made ice box with water fliter, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

The property is on view.
The horse will be sold at 2 p.m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases prints.
5 cases white nansooks.
1 case cotton shawls
1 lady's saddle.
5 boxes Coyle & Co.'s gin.
2 ,, ,, rum.
1 ,, ,, vermouth.
1 case ,, East India Sherry.
10 iron bedsteads 6½ by 3.
10 ,, ,, 6½ by 3½.
8 ,, ,, 6½ by 5.

By order of the First Physician, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital—

The effects of persons deceased in the Hospital, consisting of gold and silver jewellery, copper and brass pots and sundries.

On account of the concerned :—

A collection of fancy Christmas cards in various designs by eminent artists, most artistic, ordered out by Messrs. Steward and Co.

On account and at the risk of Capt. Campbell.

1 case lady's dresses and flowers, shipped by Mr. William Whitely, through Messrs. N. V. Curranee & Co. of Bombay

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Arabia.
B D C-26 4-1 Cask Drug.
14 Lithographic stones.

AT 2 P.M.
1 English-built second-hand mail phaeton,
1 do do buggy.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, to-morrow, TUESDAY, the 15th inst, at 11 a.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat stores.

SALE OF SUPERFINE WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

Ex s.s. Clan Buchanan.

M P & Co.—28-45—18 cases superfine woollen cloth of the following colours, viz., orange, scarlet, crimson, chocolate, snuff, green, blue, black, gentian, drab, sky-blue, white, dark maroon, royal blue, iron grey and ash.

SALE OF YELLOW PINE BOARDS AND PLANKS AND TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works, Tank Bunder.

Ex s s. Arabia.

50 tons of yellow pine boards and planks in capital condition and from 3-4" to 3" thick.

Also a quantity of mill-sawn teak scantlings of various sizes and suitable for varieties of work.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT BYCULLA NEAR THE RACE COURSE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p.m., the undermentioned plots of land belonging to the estate of the late Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed, viz.,

LOT No. 1.—A piece of Fazundaree ground, admeasuring 2 kathis in breadth and 6 kathis in length, or 133 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 2.—A piece of Fazundaree ground, admeasuring 8 kathis in breadth and 6 kathis in length, or 533 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 3.—A piece of Fazundaree ground, admeasuring 3 kathis in breadth and 6 kathis in length, or 200 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 4.—A piece of Fazundaree ground, admeasuring 5½ kathis in breadth and 6 kathis in length, or 366 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fountain Hall, No. 299, Parell, behind the Government House, the very valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome gilt pier tables with pier glasses, handsome 1, 4 and 6 light argand lamps by Tucker, rich table ornament, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table in first rate order by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, marking boards and lamps complete, a handsome English strong dogcart in good order, a handsome nearly new strong mail phaeton, a handsome strong landau, a fox-terrier dog, duplex table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome oleographs and chromolithographs, &c., &c., the property of Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. ROGER REAN, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 14, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,00
RESERVE FUND £866,00

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	..
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 40 0	—
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mandesin	,, 27 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	per doz.
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	,,
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	,,
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	,,
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	,, 26 0	...
WHISKEY.		
Thistle Blend ,, ***	,, 24 0	—

BEER.

		Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 4 0	pints.
Hamburger	,, 5 4	qts.
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,,
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	pts. 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	..

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints		Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles		,, 40 0

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 17 0	...
Do. do Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..

	Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins	,,

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst* (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 8	,, ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, ..	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 21st August 188

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 11th:—Columbian (s), from Jeddah. On the 12th:—Roxburgh (s), from Birkenhead; Taif (s), Mauritius; and Ancona (s), China. Yesterday:—Armenia (s), from Glasgow; Othello (s), Hull; Clan Graham (s), and Sara (s), Liverpool; Kairos (s), Shields; and Auretta (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th:—Adria (s), for Mauritius; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Ganges (s), China; and Ehrenfels, Hull. Yesterday:—Knight of St. John (s), for Hull.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Elphinstone, Khiva, and Ancona entered, and the s. s. Peveril, Knight of St. John, and Ganges left, the dock on Saturday.

Assault.—Rama Coostna, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Luckmi, woman, on Friday. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Gunput Nana, a hawker of vegetables, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a sarree from Sugabai, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Cullianjee Oomersey, a mehta in the firm of Khimjee Jeewa, reported to the police on Friday that a servant of the firm who had been entrusted with a sum of Rs. 1,100 to be paid into the Port Trust for fees due, had absconded, presumably to his native village, Ahmednuggur.

Lost Property.—Rustomjee Bomonjee, residing at Maroothy-lane, Fort, has reported to the police that he dropped from his pocket on Friday last, somewhere about the Fort Market, a purse containing currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 73-4.

Inquests.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue, on the body of a Hindoo mendicant, Deceased was apparently about forty years of age, and had been ailing for some time. He died somewhat suddenly while passing along Pinjrapole 1st Lane. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by phthisis.—Another inquest was held on the body of Maboob Kadur, aged twelve years. Deceased was a labourer employed on board the s. s. Mobile, lying in this harbour. On Friday, when the deceased and others were cleaning the bilge of the vessel, he suddenly fainted and died. The verdict was that death was caused by mephitic gas.—A third inquest was held at the Common Jail on the body of a prisoner awaiting trial theft. The verdict was that deceased died from the effects of opium and ganja, to which he was addicted.—An inquest was held at New Nagpada on the body of Shivedurshia, aged 13 years. Deceased was the wife of Chunder Gayadeen, a bill-collector. About three months ago she came to Bombay to live with her husband. On Friday morning she was missing, and the following day her dead body was found in the Mustad Tank, Nagpada. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

St. Xavier's College.—We learn from the report of St. Xavier's for the past twelve months that the progress which has marked the working of the institution hitherto has continued during the year 1885. At the close of the year there were 1,040 students on the rolls against 1,024 at the end of the preceding year. Of this number 116 belong to the College department and 220 attend the Upper School division. The college is to be congratulated on the very successful results of the University examinations. Of forty candidates who were sent up for Matriculation thirty-two were successful, of whom three were amongst the first 10 and 26 among the first half of the list of successful candidates. St. Xavier's presented thirty-eight men for the Previous Examination, of these twenty-seven passed, thirteen of them second-class. The Hughling's Prize and Sir Frank Souter Scholarship were carried off by students of the college. Thirteen men were sent up for the first B. A. Examination, six of them passed; for the second B. A. Examination of the fourteen who went up, no fewer than twelve were successful. Of the latter one passed first-class, carrying off the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship and the James Taylor Prize; four others passed second-class.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

Death of Mr. William Pym.—On Friday last there was interred at the Sewree cemetery the remains of the late Mr. William Pym, for many years connected with the press and printing trade of this city. He arrived in Bombay in 1849, and his practical knowledge of the printing business soon obtained for him an appointment on the staff of the Education Society's Press at Byculla. In the year 1855 he left the Byculla Press to join the *Bombay Gazette*, of which paper he was for many years the manager. He went to England in 1864; but, like many other, in Bombay at that period, he lost his savings in the general collapse of Bombay houses at the close of the American civil war, and was obliged to returned with his family to Bombay in 1865. For some time he was employed in the *Indian Statesman* office, and in 1872, on the retirement of his friend the late Mr. John Firth from the Education Society's Press, rejoined that establishment, where he had ever since been employed. He was appointed assistant superintendent of the press in 1881. He leaves a widow and several grown-up children. He was, perhaps, the last surviving European of the old school of printers, as Mull, Firth, Wollerton, and others, well known in Bombay in their day. His funeral was attended by a large number of friends.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

(Official Intelligence.)

The following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1885-86:—

In November.	Bengal. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	52,07,500	23,05,000	75,12,500
Actual	52,82,020	12,75,950	65,57,970
Better than Estimate	74,520	....	....
Worse than Estimate	.....	10,29,050	9,54,530

8 SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 8 MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	4,16,60,000	1,40,40,000	5,57,00,000
Actual	4,14,58,815	1,55,68,475	5,70,27,290
Better than Estimate	....	15,28,475	13,27,290
Worse than Estimate	2,01,185	....	....

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Col and Mrs Higginson, Punjab
a Capt and Mrs Reilly, Quetta
a Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald
Mr and Mrs Thos Ker, M Abu
Mr H J Rost Jr., Calcutta
Capt C Herbert, Nasirabad
a Mr and Mrs Gathurer, M Abu
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Akola
Mr R E Bowell, Akola
Major Cummins, 4th Cavalry
a Mr G Norcott, 47th Regt, Poona
Mr and Mrs T and Rouch, Poona
a Mr T J Mercer, England
a Mr J N Newall, Kirkee
a Mr James Aitken, London
Mr W G Ewan, London
Mr J Henderson, New Castle
Mr F White, England
a Dr W Forbes, England
Revd H Whitfield, England
Mr F Rodwell, England
a Col A Harcourt Punjab
a Capt Cunningham
a Capt Marriott
Mr F Sicherer, Germany
a Capt Digby
a Surg J H Brodie, MS
Mr B Ellis, Calcutta
Mr G L Hodgson, Calcutta
a Capt Welch
Dr and Mrs Davidson, Khandala
Major Howard
Major R Nevill, Hyderabad
Mrs E Prichard, Bangalore
Mr A R Anderson, Poona
Lieut M E Swiney
Mr W Doerr
Mr J H Barlier, The King's Own
Mr H F Fernie, England
Mr J H Fortesque
Mrs E A Down, England
Mrs M H Hay, England
Mr C G F Fagan, England
Miss Fagan, England
Col Borradaile, Poona
Col and Mrs Malden, Kurrachee
Mr and Mrs Wm Valk
Mr Wharton
a Capt Stewart, England
a Mr and Mrs Locke King, England
a Miss Browne, England
Col Penny, R A, Bombay
a Lieut and Mrs Faulkner
Mr John Bristed Bombay
Miss Bristed, Bombay
Mr Rowlandson Bombay.
Surg-Major and Mrs MacRury, Bombay
a Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr Martin, Bombay
Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr J Fernie, Bombay.
Mr Pritchard, Bombay.
Mr J Pearse, Bombay
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr H Derry, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing [illegible] of women. Sold by

PER, MADDON & CO., Ld,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN HINDOO HIGH LIFE.

Mr. Shivlal Motilal, reputed to be a millionaire has been in the past, and will be during this week, giving a round of entertainments to the upper classes of Bombay society in connection with the marriage of his daughter Chandkuver. Being his only child, her marriage is to be celebrated on a scale of magnificence commensurate with the great wealth and high position of her father as one of the first bankers of this country. Jahver Bag, an extensive charity property situated on the Kalbadevi-road, has been selected for giving the entertainments, and another charity property near the Cowasjee Patel Tank, known as Madhav Bag, for giving feasts to Brahmins and the caste-people of the bride. On Saturday evening, an entertainment was given at Jahver Bag to Marwaree and other Hindoo shroffs, merchants, and others; and last evening to Khojas, Memons, Moguls, and Bhattias. This evening the entertainment will be for Europeans and Parsees; and to-morrow a grand entertainment for the *elite* of all classes of the community. The marriage ceremony will be performed at Mr. Shivlal Motilal's house in Kalbadevi on Wednesday, when a marriage procession will be formed. To-day, and on Thursday feasts will be given to several thousands of Brahmins and Marwarees at the Madhav Bag. The great banker who has in this manner been entertaining the good folks of Bombay has been a permanent resident at the capital of His Highness the Nizam, at whose durbars he is a prominent figure. It is said that Mr. Shivlal Motilal's ancestors settled in Hyderabad about a century ago, and were entrusted with the management of the Nizam's Commissariat. They afterwards established themselves as a firm of bankers, and opened branches in Calcutta, Ajmere, Indore, Rutlam, Pattan, Oomrawuttee, Bombay, and other places. In the Berars their financial influence was at one time so great that they are said to have been entrusted with the realisation of the revenues and the expenditure of the State, rendering periodical accounts to the treasury. In the time of the Mutiny, Mr. Shivlal Motilal rendered valuable services to, and earned the thanks of, high Government officers. On the death of Mr. Shivlal in 1864, the present head of the firm, Mr. Motilal (among Marwarees the name of the father is written first, and that of the son next) assumed charge of all its affairs, which he has ever since managed with such success as to make its name respected in all the financial circles of India. In the opium trade with China, when Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, was running for heavy stakes in competition with the chief opium merchant of Bombay, Ramlal Thakerseydas, Mr. Motilal took a prominent part. He made large shipments of cotton to England, and took a leading share in the commercial transactions of the time. In 1866, during the crisis which followed the share speculations in Bombay, Mr. Motilal was applied to, and consented to give a loan of ten lakhs of rupees to the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan on certain conditions. The emergency was, however, tided over by the Bank's receiving unexpected assistance from a sister institution, and the loan was not finally effectuated, although Mr. Motilal received the thanks of the managers. Since the last ten years his commercial operations in cotton, opium, and other merchandise have been discontinued, and his firm have confined their attention to the legitimate business of bankers. Mr. Motilal, to whom the Bombay Spinning Mill, situated at Tardeo, the first mill started in Bombay by the late Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Daver, was mortgaged, purchased it in subsequent years, and is the sole proprietor of the mill, which now bears the name of the Shivlal Motilal Spinning and Weaving Mill. Mr. Motilal is known to be a good Samaritan among the poor and the Brahmins of his native country, Jodhpore, and Bailaji and other holy places in Madras, where his charity feeds thousands of people periodically. He resides chiefly in Hyderabad, where his relations with the Nizam's Government are intimate and friendly, leaving his Bombay firm to the sole control of Mr. Davedut Dannee, in whom he has found an able and judicious chief manager of its business. Its head-quarters at Kalbadevi are annually thronged by large concourses of people to see its brilliant illuminations during the Deewalee holidays, and by merchants and citizens who are familiar with the affability and good nature of the chief manager.

During the last two evenings the illuminations of the Deewalee have been revived in the street in which Mr. Motilal's house is situated, from one end of Kalbadevi to the other end of Moombadevi. Thousands of the poorer classes have been promenading the street to view the tamasha. Pyramids of tumbler-lights are placed in lines on either side of the public road, while from cords stretching from one house to that on the opposipe side, are suspended large chandeliers, glass-balls, and other attractions. The front of Mr. Motilal's house presents a bright facade of gas illumination in the shape of stars and other devices, which add to the embellishment of imitation galleries of timber-work joined to the front of the two upper storeys. In the extensive compound of Jahver Bag, close to the house, has been specially erected a large hall of timber-work, with an ornamental pediment and ornamental galleries, embellished with all the extravagancies of Oriental art. The walls, the ceiling, and the ornamental columns supporting it are draped with gold, silver, and bright emerald green colours, while gilt sofas and chairs are placed all round for the accommodation of the guests. Large mirrors, with pier tables to match, fixed in the walls, reflect the dazzling scene on all sides. The nautch-girls dance and sing, and are tempted occasionally to cast glances at their own gyrations reflected in the mirrors. The guests form a numerous company, and depart with garlands and bouquets of flowers, rose-water and pan-soparee forming an inseparable adjunct.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The following is the result of the above examination:—

Class I.—Vithal Sitaram Bhandarkur.

Class II.—Jamshedji Nasarvanji Bahadurji, Kaikhorsu Edalji Bamji, Sorabji Dadabhai Bastavala, Dhanjishad Bapuji Desai, Kaikhosru Ardesir Enti, Ganesh Annarao Hebbal, Vishveshvar Venkatesh Kallianpurkar, Sundarnath Dinanath Khote, Ramchandra Gopal Machve, Govind Dinanath Madgavkar, Vrijbhukhandas Mancharam Pakvasa, Krishnarao Haricbandra Pathare, Julio Ribeiro, Cornelia Sorabji, and Jehanghir Jamshedji Vimadalal.

Passed.—Brijlal Keshavlal Agarvala, Ganesh Krishna Agashe, Narayen Krishna Agashe, Lilaram Jethmal Alimchandani, Turkaram Ramchandra Amalnerkar, Lamchandra Gopal Astekar, Madhusudan Vasudev Athale, Matubhai Cassumbhoy Atmaram Bhukhanvala, Hormasji Edalji Bamji, Nilkanth Krishna Bapat, Varajdas Dayabhai Barbhia, Rastamji Manekjee Bennettna, Lakshuman Vithal Bhade, Rastamji Phirozshah Barucha, Mulraj Sujansing Bhagvanani, Mahadev Rajaram Bodas, Govind Bhairav Bramhe, Anantrai Nanalal Bucn, Nasarvanji Pestonjee Bumla, Kharshedji Hormasji Captain, Ganesh Lakshuman Chandorkar, Ganesh Ramchandra Chandorkar, Manchubhai Narsidas Choksi, Ratanshah Kershasbji Dadashanji, Ardesir Fardunji Dalal, Harihar Bhanushankar Dave, Kashiram Shevakram Dave, Rupshankar Murarji Dholkia, Babulji Krishnanath Dhurandhar, Jamshedji Pestonjee Doctor, Manchershah Kavasji Gazdar, Ardasir Badabhai Ghandi, Kavasji Framji Ghasvala, Parshuram Raoji Godhale, Keshav Narayan Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant Gokhale, Narayen Gajanan Jayakar, Narbheram Mancharam Joshi, Pandurang Ramchandra Joshi, Shapurji Sorabji Joshi, Vasudev Balvant Joshi, Atmaram Raghunath Kale, Ganpat Raghavendrao Rao Kallianpur, Nagesh Abaji Kathavate, Vaman Ramchandra Kerkar, Sorabji Dosabhai Khambata, Muncherjee Framji Khan, Vaman Trimbak Kharkar, Ganesh Anant Lele, Abhechand Vakhatchand Maniar, Govind Venkatesh Masur, Phirozshah Framji Meherji, Furdunji Dorabji Mehta, Motibhai Manibhai Mehta, Panachand Jeychand Mehta, Anandrao Michagan, Bomanji Shapurji Mistry, Mahadev Hari Modak, Hiralal Mansuklal Munshi, Nanabhai Hormusji Mus, Ramkrishna Anantrao Nadkarni, Damodar Ganesh Nagarkar, Purshotamrai Bhagvatidas Nanavati, Janardan Keshav Natu, Dattatraya Sadashiv Nirokhekar, Vithal Atmaram Padgavkar, Jehangier Sorabji Palkhivala, Keshav Balkrishna Paranjapye, Shivram Mahadev Paranjapye, Vasudev Kashinath Paranjapye, Ardesir Dahanjibhai Patel, Chotalal Babarbhai Patel, Saifuidinkhan Lalkhan Pathan, Vasudev Raghunath Patki, Sitaram Mahadev Phadke, Subbaji Theshgir Phadnis, Shridhar Raghunath Phansalkar, Ganesh Balkrishna Phatak, Madhavrao Moroba Pingle, Vaman Moreshvar Potdar, Raghunath Bajirao Potnis, Dattatraya Pandurang Prani, Phirozshah Barjorji Purveyor, Sajha Yashvant Rajadhyaksh, Narayen Govind Matanjankar, Govind Matanjankar, Chintamani Atmaram Rele, Dolatram Motiram Rindani, Motilal Vithadas Saraiya, Govind Sakharam Sardesai, Shrinivas Bhikaji Sardesai, Narayen Nilkanath Sathe, Hormasji Mervanji Sethna, Phiroz Khurshedji Sethna, Khanderao Madhavrao Shringarpure, Jivanlal Mohunlal Shukla, Venishankar Sevashankar Shukla, Datto Damodhar Sontake, Phirozshah Manchester Sukhadvala, Jamsedji Dhunjibhai Sukhiaji Dnyaneishvar Atmaram Tarkkad, Balvantrai Kallianrai Thokore, Sakharam Vaman Tilak, Sunder Vishvanath Trilokekar, Ramrao Lakshuman Ugrankar, Jehangier Muncherji Vacha, Dinkar Sakharam, Varde, Pundlik Gangadhar Varde, Shrikrishna Gunaji Velankar Shantaram Narayan Vinakar Raghubirsinh Duniasinh.

The Gibbs' Prize has been awarded to Sorabjee Dadabai Bastavala; the Venayekrao J. Sunkersett Prize to Vithal Sitaram Bhandarkar; and the Huling's Prize to Miss Cornelia Sorabjee.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTING L. M. & S.

The following three were last Saturday declared to have passed the Examinaton in addition to those where names were bublished hitherto:—

Class Second.—Shevaklal Maneklal Davs, Dhunjibhai Rustomji Tata, and Darasha Dinsha Writer.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

HIGH COURT.—December 12.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE MALEGAUM RIOT CASES.

We stated in Saturday's issue that an application was made by Mr. Branson, on behalf of prisoners now under trial before Mr. Nirha Dajee, magistrate at Malegaum, to have the cases transferred for trial before a European magistrate, on the ground that Mr. Nirha Dajee, a Hindoo, was strongly biassed against the Mahomedan prisoners. To-day Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, renewed the application that the cases in which the prisoners are charged with rioting at Malligaum during the last Dussera and Mohurrum holidays be transferred from the court of Mr. Nurhur Dajee to that of a European magistrate. The learned counsel said that Mr. Branson had the previous day appeared for seven of the petitioners, but owing to indisposition, he was now unable to attend. It appeared that during the last Dussera holidays, the car of Babajee was being paraded about the streets, about the same time as the Mahomedan taboots during the Mohurrum; and that owing to misunderstandings on both sides disturbances, took place. Some twenty-five complaints were then lodged, resulting in about three hundred men being arrested.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Were the accused all Mahomedans.

Mr. Budrodeen replied in the affirmative, and said that they all belonged to the Borah community a class of people who were certainly not inclined to be riotous, and who followed their occupation in a peaceable manner. Those arrested were not taken red-handed, but a number of warrants were issued, instead of summonses in the first instance; and besides several of the warrants were issued blank, the names to be filled in afterwards. There was a very excited feeling at Malligaum between the Hindus and Mahomedans, the latter thinking that their taboots had been defiled by the former; and the former thinking that the latter had defiled the sanctity of the car of Balajee. The petition referred to the religious feeling that existed at Malligaum, and added that the magistrate and the majority of the officials there were Hindus. This being so, their lordships would not be disinclined to believe that there was a chance of the accused not getting justice done them if tried by a Hindu magistrate, and, moreover a Brahmin. There was no affidavit, independent of the petition; but Mr. Nicholson, who had just returned from Malligaum, was prepared to make one. He knew the feeling that prevailed in that place, and he was prepared to say that from the way in which the magistrate was conducting the cases there was very little chance of the accused getting justice. Considering the position Mr. Nicholson occupied, if he made an affidavit to that effect, it would no doubt weigh with their lordships. The complaints made were by private individuals; they were not police prosecutions; ten of them had not yet been proceeded with; about three had been disposed of; and two partly proceeded with.

The Chief Justice: The magistrate has disposed of some cases while other prisoners are out on bail.

Mr. Budrodeen said he had disposed of only three cases.

The Chief Justice: The matter has been going on for the last five weeks; and I suppose he knows a great deal more about it than anybody else. If the cases were transferred to another magistrate, the whole thing would have to be commenced *de novo*.

Mr. Budrodeen said that at the same time some of the parties were not in a position to make the application before. These cases would be proceeded with on Monday (to-day) unless there was a stay in the meantime.

The Chief Justice: This magistrate has, I understand, been brought in for the express purpose of trying these cases. He was no doubt a resident and a magistrate at Malligaum some months before; but he was not when these disturbances took place. It might perhaps be better if the enquiry was conducted by a European magistrate, but the application should have been made at the commencement of the proceedings.

Mr. Budrodeen said that each case affected a particular individual, who was arrested separately, and who was charged with having committed an assault on a different day and in a different place of the town. It would not do for the magistrate to be swayed in one case by the evidence he had heard in another. That the riots did take place was perfectly clear, but the particular question was who were the persons who committed them?

Mr. Justice Bayley: Have the cases dealt with been dismissed or sent up for trial at the Sessions?

Mr. Budrooden: Last Friday the magistrate gave judgment in two cases in which eight persons and three persons respectively were implicated. He convicted them all and sentenced them to heavy terms of imprisonment; some to eighteen months varying down to six. Your lordships may, no doubt, urge against some of the prisoners that they might have come perhaps a little earlier; but the conduct of the magistrate becomes more patent as the case goes on. Mr. Nicholson is preparrd to make an affidavit.

The Chief Justice: Where is it? Where is it? We have come down here to hear the case, supposing that all the materials were ready.

Mr. Budroodeen: These parties are in great difficulties.

The Chief Justice: Mr. Nicholson has had all this time to make an affidavit if he chose. It is no use calling us down here,

Mr. Budroodeen: Mr. Nicholson has only just returned from Malligaum. He came in by the morning train.

The Chief Justice: He is only going to make an affidavit. I suppose, that there is great excitement at Malligaum.

Mr. Budroodeen: He will tell us that, and also that he is perfectly convinced the magistrate is prejudiced; and that there is no chance of the accused getting a fair trial.

The Chief Justice: He can only express an opinion.

Mr. Budroodeen: He may, if time permits, mention various incidents which have led to his forming this opinion.

The Chief Justice: There is not the slightest ground for supposing that the magistrate is not competent to try these cases.

Mr. Budroodeen: Because the magistrate has disposed of some cases, why should that prejudice the cases of persons who have not been tried at all as yet? They were parties who had not the funds; and why should the sins of others be visited on them? Ten or twelve cases have not yet been begun; and in one of them there are thirty persons. Mr. Frere was in charge of the defence in the first instance; Mr. Nicholson having gone there at a later stage, and he tells me he is prepared to make an affidavit that it was intended that this magistrate should not try these cases at all. Mr. Frere wrote a letter to Mr. Baker, who was the Sessions Judge, asking that some other magistrate should be appointed to try the cases, but he did not reply. This magistrate was brought in to try some police prosecution; and none of these complaints were filed at the time.

The Chief Justice: They must have been pecially preferred to him, for it was not his duty.

Mr. Budrodeen: On the question of delay, directly this magistrate began to try these cases, an application was sent to Mr. Baker, but he did not reply.

The Chief Justice: Well, perhaps he as not the proper person to apply to.

Mr. Budroden: So I believe. Mr. Frere afterward found that Mr. Woodward should have been applied to. Besides, where is this magistrate residing now at Malligaum? He is residing in the house of the very magistrate who was debarred from trying these cases; and it's impossible to suppose that he has been deprived of the feelings prevalent there. The reason why Mr. Woodward did not in the first instance appoint a European magistrate, was that there was no one available as there now is. This native magistrate was brought from Nandgaum a place twenty miles off; but what are twenty miles? Would that he beyond the radius of this excitement and ill-feeling? In the first place, he is a Hindu; in the second place, he was at Malligaum, as a magistrate only six months ago; in the third place, he was brought from a place only twenty miles off; and in the fourth place, he is actually residing in the house of the magistrate who, it was thought, was not competent to try these cases.

The Chief Justice: What do you mean by cases?

Mr. Budrodeen: By cases I mean complaints. More than a hundred warrants have been issued. Here is one case where there are seven accused persons mentioned, with the words on the warrant, "and others whom I will point out," the blank to be filled afterwards against any person who the complainant may wish to point out. In another case, the name of Ham Sha was given; but he was not found, and so in his place his son has been arrested. Here is another instance I have in this information before me, in which eight accused, were named, but upon that twenty persons were arrested under that very large proviso, "and others whom I shall point out" As this petition shows, it is very difficult to know how many persons may be arrested. I appear for twenty-three to-day, but perhaps in another day I may appear for very many more. I have just had a telegram put in my hand, stating that judgment was passed this morning in another case, in which the accused are sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Nicholson tells me that in this case, only one man was arrested; then they took two others, and it is they who have been sentenced.

The Chief Justice: A European magistrate might have done the same thing.

Mr. Budrodeen said, that all the alleged crimes did not take place on the 19th October, and they were in respect of different temples. Some of the parties were charged with assault in private houses; some with attempted house breaking, and thing of that sort; so that it would not dc for the magistrate to import into the cases of the C and D. the knowledge he has obtained in the cases of A, and B, All these charges, at any rate a majority of them, were not made untill the police had succeeded in prosecuting about forty persons for rioting. The magistrate in that case sentenced them all to imprisonment; and then private individuals came forward with complaints, and warrants began to be issued right and left. Of course, the case of the forty men was quite different from these cases. There they were arrested on the spot by Mr. Frost. The latter was the person who ought to have tried them, but having arrested them himself he became disqualified and was examined as witness. In considering this application, the learned counsel through their lordships would distinguish it from that of an ordinary case where accused Mahomedan persons were to be tried by a Hindu. It would be absurd to say that a Hindu was not competent to try a Mahomedan; but in the present case the position of things was of a peculiar nature.

The Chief Justice: Do you mean to say that he is biassed because he is a Hindu?

Mr. Budrodeen: This is a case where the religious feelings of the parties are brought prominently into play.

Mr. Justice Bayley: You don't make out any actual case of misconduct on the part of the magistrate?

Mr. Budrodeen: No, my lord. What we allege is bias.

The Chief Justice observed that it would be a dangerous precedent to lay down that magistrates in this country were not fit to try cases affecting accused persons of different races.

Mr. Budrodeen: I quite admit, my lord, that that would be monstrous. In the first place, the authorities at Malligaum must have thought that a Hindu was not a fit person to try this case.

The Chief Justice: Oh, not at all,

Mr. Budroodeen: I say a Hindu.

The Chief Justice: It would have a very bad effect if we were to stop the enquiry in the midst of it. It must be naturally so; and the general effect produced would be that the court had no confidence in the magistrate,

Mr. Budroodeen: It would be very easy to guard against that. If the application is a fair one, surely your lordships will not refuse it simply because a wrong construction may be put on it by other people? I think in acceding to the application, your lordship's discretion would be properly exercised.

The Chief Justice in disposing of the petition, said that in the absence of any special circumstances it would not be safe to stop the magistrate from trying these cases, after he had been doing so far the last five weeks. If the application had been made at the commencement of the trials, the court might have had no difficulty in selecting a European magistrate. That course not having been taken by the Mahomedan accused, it would be casting a slur on the magistrate to take the cases away from him now. His lordship said he would be very sorry to lay down a principle that Hindus and Mahomedans were not fit to deal with these cases, although somtimes it might be advisable to let the matter be tried by some special magistrate. There was nothing to show that the magistrate was not conducting these cases with perfact freedom from all bias one way or the other. That being so, the court did not think this was a proper matter to interfere with, and the application, therefore, must be refused.

December 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-82—H, C and Brown—Goswami Shri Girdurjee Govindramjee Maharaj vs Lukhmidas Bhimjee and another—Muljee, B. B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

292-82—Hore, C and B—Bechra Rajing and others vs Ashabai—Jefferson, B and D.—Part heard.
473-81—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D, L, S, F and N.
401-82—Jefferson, B and D—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakordas and D.
464-78—Shamrao P—Hurryshunker Bhaskerji vs Camaji Jeejaji Vanjari—JC Cama.
163-81—Payne, G and S—A Bruel and others vs The Oriental Bank Corporation.
258-81—Tyabji and D—Bai Rahimabai vs Abdula Haji Ibrahim and Co.
256-81—In person—Purshotum Huridas vs Hemraj Haridas and others—In person.
286-83—Bomonji and H—Runchordas Morarji vs B J de Sa—Tobin and R.
454-83—Little, S, F and N—Jamsetji Bomonji Wadia and another vs the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and others—Crawford and B.
257-84—Tobin and R—B J de Sa vs Narayen Walji—E Wilkin.
112-83—Thakurdas and D—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co. vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Sir William Wedderburn.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

403-85—Muljee B B—Jairaj Makanjee and others vs Gordhundas Khutao and others
455-85—Tyabjee and D—Suckeenabai and another vs. Mahomed Khan Sitab Khan and another
460-85—In person—Rampurtab Goolabroy vs Canjee Dossa

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

93-85—Tobin and R—Daniel David and others vs Samuel Elijah and others—P, G and S, T and D, and Thak and D.—Part heard.
90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Daniel Haem Devaker and others—Tobin and R.

NATIVE PRESS.

IMPERIAL AND LOCAL POLITICS.

It will never do to stick to what they call "imperial politics," to the neglect of local affairs. "Imperial politics" is an easy game. You incur no risk absolutely by criticising the acts of the Prime Minister or the Secretary of State. He scarcely ever notices the attacks of his doughty critic in India, and even when he does so, he is too high placed and too far from the scene of action to practically resent the hostile criticism. In short, our young "imperial" politician loses nothing by a show of public spirit. With local politics and matters of social import the case is very different. Here there is imminent risk of making enemies of local officials and leading townsmen. The Aryan patriot is a shrewd one—why should he incur the displeasure of the Collector or the Judge or the Municipal Commissioner?—of the priest or the shett or the mother-in-law? That is the secret of "imperial" discussions being always so full, and local or social discussions being so meagre. The arrangement is neither healthy nor natural. We would advise our young countrymen to leave "imperial" politics to their elders, and to attend to their duties first as members of society and as citizens.—*Indian Spectator*.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—It is much to be wished that some energetic member of the Corporation would move, when the net budget comes on for consideration, that the schedule be revised. In fact, we would very much like to see the centre system of Municipal taxation and control overhauled. We are convinced that presently the burden of local taxation is very unequal. We would suggest the appointment of a small committee of experts, say Messrs. Forbes Adam, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Kittredge, to settle upon the best mode of raising municipal revenue, and the sources of octroi duties which may prove sufficiently elastic for the growing wants of the city. Among such duties they might be asked to consider those on apparel, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, jewelry, metal, imported provisions, perfumery, &c. Again, our industrial concerns are daily growing in number. They use a large quantity of cotton. Then there are railway and other companies which consume, along with mills, an immense quantity of coal. A minute duty on coal and cotton consumed in the city would bring in ample revenue. When the adjustment is considered in all its bearings it might be found easy enough to fix a scale so as to bring the rich and the poor alike within its pale for their fair share of local taxation.

Native Opinion thinks that the result of the debate in the Corporation on the question of providing funds for the Tansa Water Scheme was one which no sane rate-payer with brain in his head will ever thank his representative for arriving at. We are sorry, it adds, that Mr. Dadabhai's amendment should have been thrown out, otherwise its adoption by the Corporation would have rendered the incidence still lighter than it is expected to be under the first proposition. But a large proportion of the present Corporation seems to be affected by a sense of irresponsibility, which we sincerely hope, will not land the Corporation into the quagmire of financial difficulties one of these days. That body is a happy family of members, most of whom would scarcely venture to allow individuality to disturb the equanimity of their minds, nor would every Corporator hesitate to risk his duties by the ratepayers whom he professes to represent, We are deeply sorry Mr. Dadabhai's amendment should have been lost without due consideration in the hot haste perhaps to please some who are mere birds of passage and can have no abiding interest in the comforts and well being of our municipal constituencies.

THE TOMB OF SIVAJEE.

The Government of Lord Reay has acted wisely in ordering the tomb of the founder of the Maratha power in India to be repaired and kept in good order at the public expense. The repairs will be carried out by the Public Works Department in pursuance of the instructions of His Excellency the Governor. Lord Reay's gracious attention to the subject will evoke the gratitude of the whole Maratha nation. The tomb was falling into a dilapidated state so as tend to do discredit to the Government, which the Governor by his timely and sensible order to restore it has effectually prevented.—*Bombay Chronicle*.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 8th December as compared with that for the 1st December:—

Liabilities.	December 1. Rs.	A.	P.	December 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	20,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,57,274	15	0	41,57,274	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,55,58,769	15	8	1,53,38,650	3	5
Other Deposits	3,92,39,750	14	8	3,81,95,717	7	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,25,582	1	8	3,71,472	1	5
Sundries	15,57,054	10	5	15,82,283	7	3
Rs...	8,09,38,372	9	5	7,96,45,398	2	9
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,61,684	14	0	63,90,221	2	0
Other authorized Invtmts	54,56,745	0	0	52,31,742	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	64,12,460	7	5	69,79,137	4	1
Credits on do.	1,01,93,805	5	1	1,02,81,856	3	5
Bills Discounted	1,52,11,551	11	3	1,55,09,524	9	2
Balances with other Banks	2,35,422	11	6	3,28,330	14	1
Bullion	12,243	14	6	12,673	6	6
Dead Stock	11,53,513	3	2	11,53,615	2	11
Stamps	8,436	15	0	8,006	7	0
Sundries	7,34,327	8	7	7,31,355	12	1
Cash at Head Office	1,51,20,144	11	2	1,31,19,408	2	7
Do. at Branches	1,93,37,980	3	8	1,93,98,526	10	11
	8,09,38,379	9	5	7,96,45,398	2	9

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMAH.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The special correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs from Mandalay:—A meetng of the *hlutdaw* was held on the 3rd instant in the usual Council hall in the palace enclosure. Colonel Sladen presided, and in addition to the 20 members there were some 70 or 80 elders of the city present. The following is a correct summary of the proceedings. The ministers asked permission for Burman officials and men to travel by Flotilla steamers, as otherwise orders could not be conveyed rapidly. They also asked for the use of the telegraph. Colonel Sladen concurred in the reasonableness of these requests. The ministers then advised the sending out of a small flying column of troops to scour the country in the neighbourhood of Mandalay, proper guides being furnished. This, they said, would reassure the peaceable villagers, as the dacoits would be dispersed. Colonel Sladen agreed with the proposal, but said it was a matter for General Prendergast to decide, as it affected the military position. Colonel Sladen asked whether the civil hospitals and dispensaries had been kept up, as the British were prepared to furnish doctors and lend medicines in order to secure the poor people being properly attended to. The ministers said these institutions had not been kept up, but they would be glad to give buildings in order to start them again. It was resolved to light the four main streets of the city. Colonel Sladen asked if there would be any objection to our troops on an emergency occupying temporarily the kyoungs or monasteries to the north-east of the city. He pointed out that unless the soldiers were provided with proper accommodation pending the building of barracks they would probably suffer from sickness. The minister replied that there would be no objection whatever, provided the contents of the kyoung, such as books, &c., were not interfered with. They rather approved of the idea, as the presence of our men would give confidence to local villagers. The minnisters advised the deportation of all princes of the blood now in Upper Burma to Rangoon. This would be absolutely necessary in order to ensure pease and quietness, as if they remained they might get into the hands of intriguing men, and there might be risings in the country. Colonel Sladen asked for a list to be made out of all such princes, so that the deportation might be carried out if Government deemed such a step necessary. The ministers asked if they should recall the Burman troops now in the Shan States. Colonel Sladen said that their recall should be ordered, and the Shan States be allowed to govern themselves locally as tributaries to the parent State. In regard to other troops in various parts of Upper Burma, Colonel Sladen said they should not be recalled *cnmasse*, but ordered to report themselves and deliver up their arms at Minhla, Myingyan, Pagan, and Nyengyan, in the Tounghoo direction. The ministers agreed, and said they would issue orders accordingly. Then the Council adjourned, having done a very good day's work.

COLONEL SLADEN VISITING THE BHUDDISTS ARCHBISHOP.

Colonel Sladen, after convening the Council meeting I have mentioned, paid a visit to the head poongyee archbishop as we should call him; his title is *thatuna byne* that is, lord of religion and prestige among the people is even greater than the king's; in fact he would occupy a seat higher than the king in any public assembly. The archbishop lives in a place of his own outside the kings palace, and on Colonel Salden visiting him, he found his grace sitting in a conclave with some two hundred poongyee all priests of importance in the district being present. The *thatna byne* hastened to meet the British officer and led him accoutred as he was in boot and semi-military kit to a sofa of English make by the way where he placed him on his right hand. The archbishop said he wished to see Colonel Sladen, because he feared the priesthood would fall into disrepute, owing to arms having been concealed in their kyoungs or monasteries, and he wished the British authorities to understand that the arms had been so deposited by bad characters, with whom the priests did not sympathise, but of whom they were afraid. He offered to send out strict orders that all arms should be given up which had been placed in kyoungs, and no more be permitted to be concealed. Colonel Sladen said such an order would be admirable, and the "thatuna byne" at once called a scribe, who wrote out an episcopal letter on the lines abovementioned, all the priests present approving unanimously of these proceedings. Colonel Sladen then informed him he had a special object in view in his visit, as evil-disposed and designing persons had spread abroad reports that the British occupation in Upper Burma was a blow struck at the Buddhist religion. Now, the policy of the British Government has always been one of extreme toleration in religious matters, and no interference was permitted with any man's religion or his religious opinions, and Colonel Sladen instanced our occupation of Lower Burma for the last 50 or 60 years, and our dealing with Buddhism there in proof of his contention. The archbishop said he believed all Colonel Sladen had said, and he knew how tolerant the British Government were to all religions. Colonel Sladen then said that the archbishop should use his authority to make known everywhere that the Buddhist religion will not suffer by British occupation, but be respected in every part of the country. The archbishop at once called up his scribe again and dictated another clause to his episcopal letter, calling on all priests to believe that the Buddhist religion is in no danger whatever, and enjoining them to explain this to all the people.

THE STAGE OF GREATER BRITAIN.

Mr. William Ficher, in the course of an article in the *National Review*, says:—The theatrical life of to-day throughout the Anglo-Saxon world may be described as an incessant round of splendid strolling. The player has ceased to be a rogue, but he remains a vagabond. In the theatrical memoirs of last century we read of the provincial "circuits" or groups of country towns, each catered for by one manager, who was obliged every now and then to pay toll of his best talents to the great patent theatres in the capital. Then came the star system, not quite extinct to this day. Each country town had its "stock company," including within itself the forces requisite for every theatrical enterprise from *Hamlet* to the Christmas pantomime, but also prepared to "support" the stars who, from time to time, rose in solitary splendour over the local horizon. To this system all our older artists owe their training; indeed, it subsisted in almost undiminished vigour until within the last ten or fifteen years. Several causes combined to destroy it and supply its place with the present "combination" system. Foremost among these was the growing demand for scenic sensation and realism of externals, seconded by the healthier taste for adequate presentation of minor parts, good stage management, and careful playing together. Under the star system an actor serving his apprenticeship played many parts in one place; on the present combination plan he plays one part in many places. Mr. Henry Irving, as we learn from Mr. Brereton's careful biography, has played the astonishing number of 649 parts, and of these the round 600 certainly belonged to the period of his novitiate. There is scarcely an actor of to-day who could not write an itinerary of the United Kingdom as minute as Barnabee's, if not quite as lively. But the universal strolling is not confined to the United Kingdom. A perpetual circulation of theatrical talent is rapidly establishing itself throughout the English-speaking globe. To a modern actor a tour round the world is less formidable affair than a tour round the Bristol, York, or Edinburgh circuit was to his grandfather. It is more comfortable and less adventurous. He is as much at home in San Francisco as in Liverpool. He is, in the full sense of the words, a citizen of Greater Britain. Expanded England is rapidly becoming, so far as the theatre is concerned, one great Republic. To these commonwealth of art America contributes almost as much as she receives. She has for long held her own in the matter of actors. Against Kean and Macready she could set off Forrest and Charlotte Cushman, comparable, if not, equal in genius; if we sent her Sothern, she gave back in Jefferson more than she got. She has until recently imported much more theatrical art than she has exported, but the difference has been in quantity rather than quality. London remains for the present the theatrical capital of Greater Britain. The verdict of London has an authority in New York which the verdict of New York cannot claim in London. American actors are content to carry home laurels from England. If they can harvest sovereigns too, so much the better; but they do not consider their time misspent if the glory is greater than the gain. English actors, going to America, think more of the gain than the glory. Their laurel-wreaths must be of gold, or they care little for them. The first appearance of Mr. Irving or Mrs. Langtry is a much greater event in New York than the first appearance of Mr. Edwin Booth or Miss Mary Anderson in London. The American artists come here to confirm their reputation; Mr. Irving and Mrs. Langtry go to America not so much to confirm as to exploit, he his fame, she her notoriety. So, too, with plays. English successes are competed for with avidity by American managers. It by no means follows from this that we are more enlightened, more refined, or in any way more truly critical than the Americans. On the contrary, our insular self-satisfaction, our egotism, or Chauvinism, plays a large part in the matter. Among all the multitudinous critics who have pronounced themselves upon Mr. Irving, from Boston to St. Louis, from Chicago to Baltimore, there has been unanimity on one point, namely, that in stage-management, scenic decoration, and general completeness of presentation, his enterprise teaches a valuable lesson. Mr. Edwin Booth, an actor as intelligent as he is finely endowed, made a similar attempt in New York some years ago which failed completely. So, too, in comedy our Haymarket and St. James's form between them a genuine school, with a manner not always of the best, and a tradition not quite of the loftiest, but still a manner and a tradition. In popular drama, again, Mr. Wilson Barrett has it in his power, if he pleases, to form a school. Such theatres as the Lyceum, the St. James's, and the Princess's, can flourish only in a city which is a dramatic centre in a quite different sense from that in which any of the great towns of America can claim the title. Mr. Irving and Mrs. Kendal, however they may occasionally wander, are much more truly at home in London than Mr. Edwin Booth or Miss Mary Anderson in any city of their native land; and the public among which such artists can find a permanent home may fairly, if only in respect of its numbers, claim something like a metropolitan position.

MONTENEGRO.

At the very extremity of the beautiful Bocche di Cattaro lies the little town of Cattaro. For some inscrutable reason its Venetian founders neglected the comparatively open space at the side, and the consequence is that the town looks like a cluster of houses which have rushed from the water and attempted to scale the mountain which frowns above them. Thickly ranked beside the water, they are rapidly thinned by the ascent; a few bold ones have surpassed the rest, and seem to cling to the steep rock in a perpetual effort to maintain their hardly won position. It requires no great effort of imagination to fancy that this is a mountain like the enchanted hill of the Arabian Nights, and that these are the rash seekers after the bird, the water, and the tree, transformed on the spot in which their courage failed them. The town cannot measure half a mile in any direction, but the foresight or the caprice of its builders made ample amends for the smallness of the space at their disposal. Twisting, twining, turning, circling, the streets of Cattaro resemble nothing so much as those subtle labyrinths with which schoolboy genius loves to challenge the penetrative skill and compel the admiration of its fellows. Woe to the traveller who having ordered his dinner, sallies forth to stroll for five minutes in search of an appetite. Well for him if five times five minutes bring him back, hot, hungry, and wrathful. Like all these Adriatic coast towns—Zara, Spalato, Sepenico—Cattaro is full of memorials of its Venetian owners. Winged lions extend their length over all the gates, massive balconies hang above the narrow streets. Stately houses, rich with carved fronts and sculptured coats of arms, set time and decay at defiance. Nevertheless, the odour of the streets is painfully suggestive of decay, and the virtue which is next to godliness finds but few adherents. Until recently Cattaro was the sole gate of Montenegro, but the Treaty of Berlin gave Antivari to the Montenegrins, and Cattaro will doubtless yield to this new rival. But for travellers to the capital of Montenegro, Cattaro is still inevitable. To go to Albania via Cettinje is longer than from Antivari or Medua, but quarantine renders it at present preferable, and Montenegro repays more than one visit. From Cattaro the road ascends the mountain by a series of zigzags, highly creditable to the engineers who planned it, most exasperating to the traveller who traverses it, and doubtless extremely distasteful to the horses who labour up it. The view from the summit of the pass is one of singular magnificence. The blue Bocche twining round the feet of the gaunt gray hills; the little houses by the water's edge, and the corvette with all her snowy sails set; the wild lashing mountaineers striding up the pass, and the innocent seeming forts on the opposite hill, bathed by the sparkle of the heaving sea—only a painter or poet could do justice to such a scene. The road was constructed by Austrian money, under Austrian supervision; a most kindly and neighbourly attention to so small a State. Alas for human nature, that there should be people so narrow-minded as to hint that Austria's benevolence was not altogether disinterested, and to point out the great utility of a good road considered with a view to military occupation. The boundary between Austria and Montenegro is defined with great care. Anyone who has passed that boundary is not likely to forget its situation. Travellers are qualified to act as witnesses in any future frontier dispute by a process closely analogous to that association of ideas by which village youth were taught the parish boundaries. At the exact point where Austrian authority ends, and Montenegro commences, a line of stones runs transversely across the road. They are about 3 inches high, and by no possibility can the wheels go between them. Cattaro carriages (I think there are three) are not fitted with all the latest improvements; they hang upon something which is a very ungraceful apology for springs; therefore the effect upon the unsuspecting traveller of crossing the frontier is thrilling. For several days a large and peculiarly tender bruise in the small of the back reminds one that one is in Montenegro. The Montenegrins are very particular about their frontier. On an auspicious occasion some time ago a member of the Austrian Royal Family started from Cattaro to go to Cettinje taking with him his Austrian guard of honour. At the frontier he was met by the Montenegrins, and the request or rather demand that his guard should be left behind. Expostulation was vain, so left behind they were. On this occasion Montenegro performed a remarkable feat. The road to Cettinje had no parapet, and it abounded in sharp corners and sheer descents of rocks—it would be more correct to say was destitute of straight stretches, and well supplied with precipices. This road is 50 kilometres long, but in three days the Montenegrins had built a parapet, in pieces some 30 feet long with gaps between, along the entire road. And all this that their guests might suffer no inconvenience from the dangers of the road. To be sure the parapet in no way interferes with the free-will of horse or vehicle. With the slightest exertion both may precipitate themselves over at any point; but it certainly masks some very grisly places, and gives a comfortable sense of security that is by no means unwelcome. Never was a country better named; it is the Black Mountain, and nothing more. The territory ceded by the Treaty of Berlin is different, but for the most part the country resembles a vast stone-heap. It would seem that all the rubbish which was left after making the more favoured countries of Europe was shot on to this coast. From Trieste to Cattaro the rocks have it all their own way. But if the country is rugged it is picturesque, and clearly the conditions of life are favourable to the development of its inhabitants; a small man is a rarity, and deformity seems practically unknown. The costume of the country, if not as fantastic as some of the Dalmatian dresses, is singularly handsome—a long white coat, open in front, and fastened round the waist with a coloured sash, wide blue breeches terminating just below the knee, and white stockings embroidered round the ankle and up the back, and secured by a row of copper hooks and eyes; to this the rank and fashion of Montenegro adds a pair of long boots, and everyone, without exception, a long, bright revolver. Rugged though the country is, one meets flocks of sheep and goats at every turn, and winding up the road one sees piles of quartered sheep, and endless drying skins laid before the doors of the wretched hovels. The aspect of one of these mountain villages is not inviting, and the uncouch-looking goatherds are quite in keeping with their dwellings; yet their property in sheep, goats, and oxen must be of considerable value. The number of live stock is marvellous—out of all proportion to the herbage; and, what is not less singular, the animals, though small, are plump and well-favoured. Almost every roadside hut has a cow or two standing in front of it, while their owner rests within. Frightened by the horses, the cattle invariably start off down the road at a pace which does credit to their mountain nurture, and out comes the owner in pursuit, vociferating something which I fear will supply occupation for the recording angel. It seems an understood thing that the carriage shall stop until he has overtaken it, and even when he has turned his beasts, no small amount of time and persuasion are necessary to persuade them to pass a thing so unusual or so uncanny as a carriage. Nevertheless the trouble and exertion are all taken in good part, and it speaks well for the people that the returning drover invariably salutes the traveller and refrains from ill-using his beasts. Montenegro differs from most other mountain countries in one important respect. Owing to the nature of the rocks there is an entire absence of those long and fertile shopes which feed the flocks of Switzerland. Viewed from the highest point of the road, the country resembles nothing so much as a tumultuous sea suddenly changed into stone. As a natural consequence there are no fields, in the ordinary sense of the word. Thirty yards by twenty is a landed estate; 10 feet by 6 feet is by no means uncommon. Transfer of the land is exceedingly simple in Montenegro; a spade, two hours, and a sack would suffice to transfer most fields in this district. These patches of soil are assiduously cultivated by the women, for your genuine Montenegrin has decided opinions on the subject of work. In all the toils of war and the chase he is keen, indefatigable, and unremitting, but the labours of the spade he views with an invincible repugnance: an occupation at once so monotonous and so wearisome is only fit for women, and to all appearance the women acquiesce in this reasoning, and accept their position with equanimity. The capital of Montenegro does not partake of the characteristics of the country and its people. Capital of a land of big rocks and big men, it is a small and unpretentious village, situated in a flat plain shut in by mountains. Flattery itself could not call Cettinje imposing. To say that it is picturesque would be untrue, whatever may be said of the situation. A row of white cottages, some 150 in number; a respectable house dignified by the name of palace; another serving as the hotel—such is Cettinje, capital of Montenegro, seat of the Government of Prince Nicholas. The first thing that strikes a stranger in this capital in miniature is the number of enormous men one meets. How the little white cottages ever contain some of the sons of Anak who appear to enter them is a mystery. The next thing is the ubiquitous revolver. From every waistband peeps the butt of one of these weapons. In the event of a disturbance everyone has ready to his hand this *ultima ratio*. It is no small credit to the Government of Prince Nicholas that, with all these facilities for mischief, Cettinje is as quiet and orderly as it looks. The present ruler of Montenegro is the right man in the right place. Every thing is done under his personal superintendence, and to his initiative are due such reforms as have been carried out, and many now under consideration. Among other schemes the Prince has recently determined to start a steamer from Antivari, to compete with the Austrian Lloyd's Corfu line for the trade of the coast towns; and the sympathies of most people who have travelled by this branch of the Austrian Lloyd will be with him in the attempt. At present the manufactures of Montenegro are absolutely *nil*. Everything, even their darling revolvers, come from Austria *via* Cattaro; and considering the nature of the people, the want of roads—there is but one in Montenegro—and the strong footing which foreign goods have gained, it is at least doubtful if any encouragement can produce native manufacturers to compete with the foreigner. And, according to some, it is not only the manufacturers of Austria that Montenegro has to fear. There are not wanting those who assert Austria has cast covetous eyes upon her tiny neighbour, and that in the event—by no means improbable—of a forward movement, a determined effort would be made to subjugate Montenegro, and plant the two-headed eagle at Cettinje. Such an eventuality is too important to be discussed at the end of a letter, especially as Montenegro would not be Austria's only victim.—*Globe*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

ALTHOUGH the market rate of discount in London yesterday was advanced ⅛ to 2⅝ on 3 months' bills, Consols improved ⅛ to 99½. Indian Securities, on the other hand, showed a serious fall, due of course to the unsettled position of silver, which Reuter reports 1-16d. down at 47 3-16d. per oz. Rupee Paper has given way ½ in Fours and ⅜ in Fours-and-a-half, and even these reduced quotations are said to be quite nominal; while the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan has declined ¾ to 98¾. The fall in the latter, which amounts now to one per cent. in four days, seems at first sight somewhat unaccountable; but it is, no doubt, due to the fear that a permanent decline in the value of silver may ensue, which will necessitate the Indian Government becoming large borrowers in Gold. Ultimately we quite think this will be the case, but we incline to the opinion that in the long run, as Indian sterling securities get more extensively into the London market, their relative value will improve.

In the London Produce markets yesterday save for a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Copper no change was reported. Piece-goods in Manchester remain quiet but steady at previous prices. The Liverpool cotton market yesterday, however, was quiet for Americans, dull for Surats at unchanged prices on the spot, but 1-32d. lower to arrive. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which only 200 were Surats. To-day's market is quieter at unaltered rates, the business being only put at 6,000 bales, including 100 Surats. Yesterday's report from London was flat, with a reduction of ⅛d. per lb. in everything except Tinnevelly; and from Havre quotations were reduced 1 franc per 50 kilos. New York is the only market showing any signs of steadiness, and that is only in futures, which were two points better yesterday, ready Cotton being 1-16 cent. lower. The receipts at the U. S. ports continue light the total for the week being 42,000 bales less than the corresponding week last year, making the deficiency for the season to date 155,000 bales. The movements overland, however, are largely in excess of last season, and it is noticeable that the stocks at the interior towns have increased this week by 52,000 bales, so actually more cotton has been delivered from these plantations than was the case at the same date in 1884. The Liverpool figures show that although the week's business has been light, the stock has declined 8,000 bales, at which it is 78,000 bales below the same date last year. The visible supply for all Europe, however, has increased by 150,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	246,000	288,000	280,000
,, exports to U. K.	109,000	121,000	72,000
,, ,, Cont.	69,000	78,000	36,000
Total receipt since 1st Sept.	2,907,000	3,061,800	2,951,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	868,000	1,052,000	820,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	772,000	775,000	683,000
,, Stock in the Ports	951,000	968,000	1,187,000
Saturday's Receipts	41,000	37,000	41,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,700,000	2,951,410	3,029,210
,, ,, Surats	128,000	339,050	323,820

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Stock in Liverpool	425,000	503,410	532,810
,, London	17,000	45,000	50,000
American afloat	270,000	284,000	273,000
East Indian ,,	9,000	12,000	52,000
	721,000	844,410	907,810
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 1-16d.	5 13-16d.	5 13-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.	4 5-8d.	4¼d.
Difference	¾d.	1 3-16d.	1 9-16d.

Cotton here to-day has been no weaker, the decline in Exchange in the past two days, especially for forward delivery, being equivalent to a drop of about Re. 1 per candy. Transactions to the extent of about 3,000 bales are reported, a large proportion of which, however, has been for native account. Ready Fully Good Akote has been done at Rs. 188, strict Good Akola and Khamgaum at Rs. 186, Jalgaum at Rs. 184, Khandeish ginned at Rs. 183, and Hingunghaut at Rs. 200. For March delivery Good Omras have changed hands at Rs. 177 and Rs. 178, and Good Broach at Rs. 207. For April delivery Bhownuggurs have been bought to some extent at Rs. 183 for Good, Rs. 187½ for Fully Good, and 194 for Fine, which is about Re. 1 higher all round than yesterday.

No more rain is reported from the districts to-day, which makes dealers more confident about selling again.

WHEAT is still in request for ready delivery, and very full rates are being paid both for No. 1 Club Delhi and Ekdani Pessy. Future delivery, however, is dull of sale.

SEEDS remain quite at unaltered values.

FREIGHTS are as quiet as ever, with very few engagements making. Business has been done for Dunkirk at 21s. and for Genoa at 30s. payable here at 2s. ex. Current rates are:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	16-3	17-6 to 20
London	15	17-6 to 20
Havre	20 to 21-3	22-6 to 25
Dunkirk	21-3	do.
Antwerp	21-3 to 22-6	
Marseilles	20-6	
Trieste-Venice	30	30-6 at 2s.

EXCHANGE, although not actually quoted lower for private bills, is very unsettled, and the banks have reduced their drawing rates by 1-32d. ready, while they practically decline to sell forward unless simultaneous cover is obtainable. The fact is that pending the result of the discussion in America, there is a decided indisposition to operate either way, and we may look for a nervous, unsettled market until something definite is known. Quotations for ready bills are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 9-32d.	,,
France ,,	1·93.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull in the extreme, the drop in values in London having quite put a stop to buying. Quotations are nominal at Rs. 97⅜ for Fours ready, Rs. 97¼ forward. Fours-and-a-half are down to Rs. 99½.

SHARES are quiet, but very steady. In Spinning Mills Hindustan have improved to Rs. 860 and City to Rs. 835, but otherwise values are without change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
					Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	721¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	262
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct	110

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Ehrenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain R. Fischer, sailed on Saturday last for Hull via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Kt. of St. John, 2,286 tons, Captain J. L. Sheill, sailed yesterday for Hull via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Roxburgh, 1,407 tons, Captain John Dunlop, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Berkenhead (11th Nov.), with a cargo of 2,428 tons coal. She is consigned to the captain.

THE steam-ship Columbian, 1,401 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Jeddah (25th Nov.), with a general cargo and 1,010 deck passengers. She is consigned to Haji Cassim Joosub.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain H. Shumaker, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius (30th Nov.), with a cargo of sugar, and Miss Guillabert and Mr. Fonlon as first-class and 55 deck passengers. She is consigned to Haji Cassim Joosub.

THE Clan-line steam-ship Clan Graham, 1,911 tons Captain Alexanderson, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Liverpool (14th Nov.) with a general cargo and the following passengers. From Liverpool:—Mr. Parsons, Mr. Coles, Mr. Fordjie, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Portula, Mrs. Gambier, and Mrs. Carfrela. From Port Said:—Mr. and Mrs. Truman. From Suez:—Mr. Loll.

THE steam-ship Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain Geo Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (14th Nov) via Canal with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Miss M. C. Elliott, Miss Jane Garlick, Miss Marian J Harber, Miss Era Mary, Miss Lola Marion, Mrs. Stopford and nurse, Mrs. Storey and infant, Mrs. and Miss Sartorious, Mr. Edith Sardovins, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Major C. Halter, Miss Kuggs, Mrs. Pelleon, Miss E. Pelleon, Mrs. J. Grace, Miss Kelleher, Captain and Mrs. A. R. Macpherson, Mr. W. M. Laidlaw, Revd Richmond, Mrs. and Mr. C. M. Miller, Mr. C. R. Thorburn, Miss T. J. Kyle, Miss Sarah Lauck, and Miss Julia Wisner.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Ancona, 1,873 tons, Captain R. Murray, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Shangai (19th Nov.) with a general cargo, China and Australian mails and the following passengers:—From Singapore to Bombay —Mr. and Mrs. San and 2 daughters, Mrs. Mand, Mr. G. H. Erskin and 3 deck. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Hallum, Mrs. Tay and Col. Watson. From Melbourne to London—Mrs. G. L. Hill. From Calcutta to Bombay—One gentleman. From Colombo to Bombay—Mr. C. C. Bond, Capt. B. Longe and 11 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Ganges, 2,162 tons, Captain G. Stewart, sailed on Saturday last for China with China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. P. D. Allbless and servant. For Madras—E. B. Alexander. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. R. Pestonjee, child, infant and ayah. For Adelaide—Mr. C. Cassells. For Melbourne—Mr. N. D. Alston, Mr. J. Rassmussen. For Sydney—Mrs. Ranch, Mr. T. Manson and Mr. J. Johnson. For Hongkong—Mrs. Gordon. For Shangai—Mr. Sayle.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
11	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Nov. 25.
12	Roxburgh (s)	Dunlop	Berkenhead, Nov. 11
	Taif (s)	Shumaker	Mauritius, Nov. 30.
	Ancona (s)	Murray	China, Nov. 19.
13	Armenia (s)	Read	Glasgow, Nov. 14.
	Othello (s)	Atkin	Hull, Nov. 10.
	Clan Graham (s)	Alexanderson	Liverpool, Nov. 14.
	Sara (s)	Dewdney	Liverpool, Oct. 29.
	Kairos (s)	Tiddle	Shields, Nov. 5.
	Auretta (s)	Read	Cardiff, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
12	Adria (s)	Raffin	Mauritius.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Ganges (s)	Stewart	China.
	Ehrenfels	Fischer	Hull.
13	Kt. of St. John (s)	Sheill	Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamers Werneth Hall, for Malta and Liverpool; and Taif, for Jeddah, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
9	Rainbow	......	Reunion.
10	Himalaya (s)	......	Rangoon.
11	Goa (s)	......	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
9	Tibre (s)	......	Pondicherry.
	Frundsberg (s)	......	Pondicherry.
	Compta (s)	......	Singapore.
10	Clan Grant (s)	......	London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
8	Oriental (s)	Sheldrick	Rangoon, Nov. 30.
	Purulia (s)	Hart	Rangoon, Dec. 5.
	Neva	Clarke	Guadelpore, July 12.
	Pythomene	Archer	New York, July 15.
9	Frankistan	Brown	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
	C. Macarthur (s)	Bute	Liverpool, Oct. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8.—Steamers Berenice and City of Mancher. Ship Tenasserim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—1½ cask brandy, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—500 barrels alum, H Khimji; 20 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—34 cases oilmanstores, provisions, etc, W J Essai; 26 cases provisions, Bolton and Co; 17 packages hams, bacon and cheese, Green and Read; 54 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Maneckji Bhicaji; 8 cases provisions, J Dorabji and Co; 8 cases cheese, K Peerbhoy; 200 boxes candle, Gulamally Jeewanji and Co; 101 cases candles, B Roopchund; 10 cases aniline dye, Gopalji Moolji; 33 packages provisions, H Z H Abdulla; 39 packages provisions and cheese, A G M Suffee; 62 cases candles and 5 cases cheese, Essoofally Rassoolji; 13 cases cheese, hams and bacon, D Burjorji; 10 cases types and 2 cases books, Gopal Narayan; 13 cases aniline dye, J Gumanchund; 150 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 22 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co; 34 cases medicine, perfumery, etc, Treacher and Co; 50 cases whisky, Phipson and Co; 10 kegs shot, Treacher and Co; 4 cases German silver sheets, Wallace and Co; 15 cases glassware, N Canji; 42 cases glassware, E P Mahomed; 55 cases oilmanstores and provision, Cowasji Dadabhoy; 53 kegs paint, A Sumsoodeen.

Belgravia s—9 cases sewing machines, N M Patel.

Cathay s—3 packages provision, W J Essai.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ganges s—10 cases saffron, Sala Caliari and Co.

China s—20 cases liqueurs, F Sanquet and Co.

FROM GIBRALTER.

Parramatta s—1 hogshead sherry, Phipson and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FOR LONDON.

Lowada s—6,000 cwts linseed and 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Premjee; 8 bales hides, Natha Essa.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 25 bales wool, Dharsey Bhimji; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Moolji Govindjee.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Lowada s—500 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Kt of St John s—2,000 cwts wheat, Masotti and Co;

Draco s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Buchanan s—32,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts gingelly seed and 2,400 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Morarjee Dyal; 8,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lord Lansdown s—300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 400 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

St Dunston s—3,999 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co 4,000 cwts wheat, Kika Khooshal; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—75 bales twist, the Ripon Manufacturing Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—140 cwts ooplate, R E Dadachanji; 30 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S and W Co; 75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 25 bales twist, J and S S Sassoon; 56 bales twist, S Abraham; 70 bales twist, M Cowasji; 35 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 56 bales twist, D P Marker; 20 bales cotton, F Runoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 10.

Adam, Lieut-Col, Bo Dy Qr-Mr-General, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 11.

Watson, Col, Bl S C, from furlough, from Tasmania.

Goodfellow, Col, Bo R E, on duty, from Belgaum.

Malden, Lieut-Col, Bo S C, on leave, from Jacobabad.

DECEMBER 12.

Beadon, Lieut, Bl 2nd Dorset Regt, on duty, from Peshawur.

Hume, Major, 22nd Bo Infy, from station leave, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 10.

Burnett, Col, Bo A A Gl, on duty, to Delhi.

DECEMBER 11.

Adam, Lieut-Col, Bo Dy Qr-Mr-General, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 12.

Morice, Bde-Surg, Bl I M D, on duty, to Allahabad.

Davidson, Surg, Bo [illegible] I M D, on duty, to Kaira.

Stewart, Lieut-Col, A [illegible] Gl, on duty, to Allahabad.

Beadon, Lieut, Bl, on duty, to Peshawur.

Curtis, Capt, Bl Oxf L Infy, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 14.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy Sea-face, near the Churney-road station at 7 a.m., on Tuesday, the 15th, and on Thursday, the 17th inst. The carbines for the Mounted Rifles are ready for issue from this date. It is requested they will be carried on all parades.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the J J Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the P and O Dockyard, Monday and Friday.

6-30 a.m. Ditto ditto Monday.

4 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, Tuesday and Friday.

4 p.m.—At St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.

4-45 p.m.—At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday.

6-30 a.m.—Grant-road Steam Bakery compound, Tuesday and Friday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers wishing to attend Classes of Instruction for certificate are requested to send their names to Head-quarters.

The ranges at 200, 300, and 500 yards are reserved for "B" Company, Thorpe Medal competition, on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—Vol. S. Watts, F. Company; Vol. A. C. Williams, B. Company; Vols. P. Howard, M. Crompton and A. Mollard, A. Company.

Vol. W. Gallagher, D Company, is granted leave of absence from 15th December, 1885, to 15th January, 1886, and has permission to take his rifle with him.

Major Wyer has rejoined from leave of absence and reported his arrival.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Poona, 11th December, 1885.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

27th Regt Bo Light Infantry—Lieut-Col G C Sartorius, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt with effect from the 15th Dec 1885, vice Col Bell who vacates the appointment under para 3 of the Rules published in G G O No 255 of 1882.

With reference to G G O No 623 of the 8th inst it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for the service on the staff:—

Capt W S Birdwood S C (Adjt B B and C I Railway Vol Corps) Wing Officer 3rd Bo Light Infantry.

Referring to G O C No 394 of the 28th Aug 1885, it is notified that "E" Baty 1st Brigade R A, will proceed to Neemuch instead of Nusserabad as therein ordered.

"B" Bat 2nd Brigade R A, will move from Mhow to Nusserabad under instructions which will be issued by the Qm-Genl.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut F T Fisher, No 5 Baty 1st Brigade North Irish Divn has been posted to T Baty 1st Brigade R A and will join it under clause (I) Para 256 Transport Regulations Part I; and Clause (K) Para 514 Transport Regulations Part II.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards it is notified that an Exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Qm J Brogden and Qm F Bradley, Worcestershire Regt, and the former Officer will proceed to England at his own expense to join the 2nd Batn.

With reference to G G O No 626 of the 8th instant Major Creagh, Asst Adjt Genl, is posted to the rthern Divn.

With reference to G G O No 627 of the 8th inst Capt Roupell, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, is posted to the Bo Dist.

The leave granted to Lieut J A Moggridge 1st Batn South Lancashire Regt in G O C No 574 of 1885 is hereby cancelled, at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Ind Medl Service, Major H Atkins, in the Medical charge 20th Regt Bo I in India from 12th Nov to 30th Dec 1885 on private affairs under Rule XXV of Furlough Regulations of 1868.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defect of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance.

This importance is increased on the one hand by the number of patients requiring such assistance. A number that throughout the civilized world may be reckoned by millions,—on the other by the actual injury inflicted by unsuitable glasses, and lastly by the customary sale of most spectacles by persons who have no adequate knowledge of the conditions of their utility.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

New Buildings,
28, Meadows-street,
(Opposite Fort Chapel,)
Bombay.

13, Old Court House
Street, and No. 1,
Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY, accompanied by the Private Secretary and A.-D.-C. in waiting, will leave Poona for Bijapur and Madras at 8 p.m., on MONDAY, 14th instant, returning to Bombay at 11-15 a.m., on THURSDAY, 31st idem. TELEGRAMS, LETTERS, &c., for delivery to members of the party WHILE ON TOUR may be addressed "His Excellency the Governor's Camp," without the addition of any post-town. Parcels, packets, &c., of which the immediate delivery is not necessary should be addressed "Private Secretary's Office, Government House, Ganeshkhind," until 29th inst., and thereafter "Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay."

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Ganeshkhind, 9th Dec., 1885.

NOTIFICATION.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will be glad to receive the HEADS of the MILITARY DEPARTMENTS, Officers quartered in Bombay, and the Native Officers of the Garrison, at the Cooperage, at 11-30 a.m. THIS DAY, MONDAY, 14th December, UNDRESS.

By order,
RIVETT-CARNAC, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

Army Head-Quarters Camp,
Bombay, 13th December, 1885.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld.,

MESSRS. [illegible] the optician department of in re-organising [illegible] bring into still greater their business desire to [illegible] popular, though prominence these universal[illegible] experience highly priced, spectacles which their [illegible] as enables them to recommend with con[illegible] being really what the name implies the most pe[illegible] spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use. First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest

Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A—112	16	Depression in Trade. (Prize Essay)—Edwin Goadby and William Watt.
114	20	Chamberlain's Speeches—Henry W. Lucy.
209	22	Fishing-Badminton Library—H. C. Pennell
112	11	Berlin Society—Count Paul Vasili.
240	7	Life of General F. R. Chesney—By his wife and daughter
154	17	England's Supremacy—J. S Jeans.
B—4	12	Wearing of the Green—Basil.
23	18	Eve at the Wheel—Geo. M. Fenn.
67	2	Perilous Secret—Charles Reade.
50	22	Ordeal of Richard Feverel—Geo. Meredith
79	8	Prince Otto—R. L. Stevenson.
20	22	Pure Gold—Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.
20	23	Not like other Girls—R. N. Carey.
17	20	A Woman's Reputation—Oswald Crawfurd.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LINDSLEY—December 11, at Rajpipla Cottage, Bandora, the wife of M. M. Lindsley, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—December 8, at Lahore, the wife of W O Clark, B C S, of a son.

FRASER—December 3, at Nagpur, the wife of J Fraser, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

HEINIG—December 9, at Allahabad, the wife of J C Heinig, Executive Engineer P W D, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARLOW—December 6, at Monghyr, George Nelson Barlow, C S I, Commissioner of Bhagalpore.

FINCH—December 7, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Frederick Finch, late Chief Storekeeper, Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1885.

THE General Election is over, and in ordinary circumstances and in other days we should have heard one or the other English parties boastfully counting up the spoils of the battle. But the circumstances are so special that for the first time in Parliamentary history the winners are constrained to modesty because a third party is at hand, preventing them from taking possession of the fruits of their victory. The fortress has fallen and the bridge may any day be lowered, but Mr. Parnell stands there, and the lowering of it rests very largely with him. The winners in the fight cannot sing their song of victory until it suits the leader of the Parnellite guard to withdraw and to let them pass into the fortress that they have won without being able to take possession of it. The Conservatives have even less occasion for congratulating themselves. They have been not the less severely beaten because they are permitted to remain within their lines on the night after the battle. It may be that they are not greatly disappointed. They return to the new Parliament neither stronger nor weaker than they were in the old. But this means that in a House of 670 members they count little more than 250. There are scarcely enough of them to make an powerful Opposition—still less to make an effective Ministerial party. If they hoped for nothing more than this, they must have had little of that confidence in themselves without which it would be vain for them to expect the country to place confidence in them. They may say—as men have a way of saying when the present deals hardly by them—that they have a future, and can trust to time's recompense. But this is poor consolation for a party which can retain office only through either the forbearance of its secular adversaries or through the help of auxiliaries towards whom its normal and almost its natural attitude is one of something worse than distrust and ill-will. And we strongly suspect that the numerical strength of the Conservatives is even smaller than the possession of 251 seats indicates. The accidental alliance of the Parnellites must have helped them to many of the victories which they have won in the English boroughs. This we know has served them in Manchester and Liverpool and other of the Lancashire towns; most likely it has helped them in some of the Metropolitan constituencies. It is beside the mark to enter into fine distinctions between holy alliances and unholy; but it is as likely as not that the compact will be broken before the next General Election, and that the Irish vote will be cast in the other scale—a consideration which detracts a little from some of the successes in the boroughs which made the first three days of the contest so bright with promise for the Conservatives. Then, again, not a few of the seats which fell to the Conservatives were handed over to them through the dissensions of their opponents. Mr. Seymour Keay appears to have failed because Sir William McArthur also asked for the votes of Newington, or—if it is necessary to vary the illustration—Sir William McArthur failed because Mr. Seymour Keay obstinately kept up a division in the Liberal camp. In Finsbury similar divisions had similar results, and the Liberals enacted the same blunder in many other constituencies in town and country. It may be that the Liberals are very much given to this way of obliging the enemy. But if an organised arbitration for the settlement of internal differences can effect anything in that direction, they will learn better ways before the next General Election. Anyhow it is necessary to take account of these circumstances if a true estimate of the strength of the Conservatives is to be formed.

The Conservatives are, no doubt, making legitimate use of the explanation that in England itself the majority against them has been small, and that the intelligence of England, if intelligence is found exclusively amongst the borough voters, has declared in their favour. They must, however, take things as they find them. The appeal has been to the entire electorate—to an electorate, moreover, in the distribution of which the Conservative leaders took their part, and with them they seemed fairly satisfied. No doubt they will make much of the fact that the constituencies which have most strongly pronounced against them are constituencies enlarged by the addition of the least instructed and the least intelligent elements in the population. The record upon which the Conservatives based their indictment of the Liberal Administration was damaging enough to those who were able to appreciate it; but we must not be surprised if the agricultural labourers of England were as tolerant of the failures and shortcomings of Mr. Gladstone's Administration as the unconvertible Liberals of Scotland. It was not of much importance to them that Lord Granville had allowed Prince Bismarck to outwit him, or that Lord Derby had been asleep and had told the Colonials to go to sleep while [illegible] were bravely plotting for New [illegible] the Germ[illegible] Liberals had not done well in Guinea. The [illegible] Chamberlain had pro[illegible] Egypt, but then Mr. [illegible] of Wiltshire that mised the farm-labourers [illegible] their land at the squire should be made to sell [illegible] local their price and not his, and that the boards of the near future should lend them the money to pay for it—a fact which quite outweighed Lord Salisbury's success in raising a loan for the Khedive, in getting the French to repudiate designs in Burmah, or in persuading the Russians to leave Zulfikar to the Amir. Nothing could be more intelligible than the strong divergence between the view which the boroughs have taken of the claims of the two parties to popular confidence, and the view which has been taken by the rural constituencies. Mr. Chamberlain had made the first bidding, and his bidding was higher than any which his opponents could in decency and in policy have made. The best answer that even Lord Randolph Churchill could offer to it was to present the electors of West Norfolk with an elaborate calculation, showing them that Mr. Chamberlain could not fulfil his promise except by laying upon the ratepayers a burden heavier than they could bear. And the response to that was the election of an agricultural labourer by these same labourers, to whom doubtless it is a matter of the smallest importance who has ultimately to pay for the promised three acres, so long as the three acres are promised, and the local board are to find the money for them. The Conservatives will need much patience if they can with equanimity contemplate the revolt of the counties from their traditional allegiance to Toryism. A very long and tedious process of political education will be necessary before the new county electors have been freed from the influence of the "three acres and a cow" legend, and all that it means in the eyes of the agricultural labourers.

The Conservatives meantime are the men in possession, and skilful tactics on the part of the Prime Minister and his lieutenant may do much to avert the fate which seems impending over them. Sir Charles Dilke, not forgetting that his own party is not yet in a position to dictate terms, has spoken considerately of the Ministry, giving them a half promise of tolerance during good behaviour. But the length of Lord Salisbury's term of office will not be determined entirely in the Liberal councils, unless indeed the Liberals should make up their minds to a *concordat* with Mr. Parnell. All the indications are in favour of a considerable advance by both parties in the direction in which Mr. Parnell has all along been pointing. Liberals and Conservatives alike must be strongly impressed with the inconvenience and worse of a situation in which both parties will have to remain in a state of paralysis unless some accommodation be made with Mr. Parnell. They may feel that the exigencies of an unparalleled parliamentary situation call upon them to go further in this matter than they like—further, perhaps, than they would easily justify themselves before English and Scottish constituencies for having gone. So heavy a responsibility they might be glad to divide, and it would answer Mr. Parnell's purpose if they did so. The set of both parties has for some months past been in the direction of concession, and it has not been weakened by the discovery that, though coercion has been abandoned in Ireland, chaos has not come again. Tradition and the memory of many a vigorous *non possumus* may hold them back, and both Liberals and Conservatives would require enormous courage to take new ground in regard to this matter. Each party moves in a rut, but there have been heavy joltings of late, and there would be heavier if Mr. Parnell were to make use for a session of the disturbing force which with his leadership of a centre party, over which neither Conservative nor Liberal is strong enough to dominate, has endowed him. It would be hazardous to foretell, even in the vaguest way, what the session will bring forth; but we may expect that English parties will learn, before the new year has run its course, to look at the Irish question in a new way, and to take new action regarding it. The article in the *Daily News* on Saturday, which Reuter tells us recommends a Conference between the Liberal, Conservative, and Parnellite leaders, is of enormous significance on that point, and it confirms an anticipation to which we have more than once given expression.

SINCE the first issue of two millions' worth of shares in the Indian Midland Railway Company—£1,400,000 being paid up—shares to the value of £600,000 have been taken up, and a further sum of £600,000 has been paid into the Bank of England. So that all but £400,000 worth of three millions worth of shares have been subscribed, and two-thirds of the capital required has been paid up. The prompt paying up of most of the money is evidence that the shares are valued as a permanent investment, and are not the playthings of speculation. The three sections of the Midland Railway are now in progress, and there is no reason why they should not all be completed in a comparatively limited time. The Minister of Works, Mr. T. C. Hope, has visited Bhopal, and settled with Mr. Wilson Bell, the Chief Engineer of the new line, and Colonel Wallace the order in which the sections will be proceeded with. The first section, from Cawnpore to Jhansi, has been already begun by the N.-W. Government, which will continue it for the company with the energetic staff now on the spot. The sub-section from Cawnpore to Khalpi on the Jumna will be completed by March, when it will be opened for traffic. The bridge at Khalpi over the Jumna is in hand, and the iron girders have been ordered from England. From Khalpi to Jhansi the survey is complete, and the earthworks will be begun immediately. Of the second section, from Jhansi to Maneckpore, the division from Maneckpore to Banda is being pushed on energetically. It is well advanced, and the rails have been ordered. On the other two divisions there are big bridges which are being proceeded with. With regard to the third section, from Bhopal to Jhansi, the survey being nearly finished the works from Bhopal to Bilsa will be begun before the end of the year. To supply this system and others, including the G. I. P. and the Madras lines, with cheap coal, the Umeria railway to the great coal-field of that name is being pushed on. This railway has a length of 38 miles, of which 14 miles are in working order. Of the remaining portion the earthworks and bridges are practically finished, except the great bridge over the Mahanuddy. The piers of this bridge are advanced, and the structure will be completed in April next. Meanwhile temporary deviations are being made to lay the rails on to Umeria. The coal workings are all laid out. Four thousand tons of coal have been brought to the surface, ready for export. Large quantities cannot, however, be brought up until the arrival of boilers for the hoisting machinery, which, it is hoped, will be in the beginning of January. The collieries will be at work in full power in April—when the Mahanuddy bridge will be open. The price of coal at the pit's mouth will be Rs. 5-8 per ton, which includes a royalty to the Rewah State and a return of four per cent. to Government for outlay of capital. The economy of this coal-supply may be estimated by the fact that English coal at the G. I. P. Depôt at Khundwa costs Rs. 19 to Rs. 20 a ton.

A CONTEMPORARY made an announcement yesterday which provokes an emphatic and early disclaimer from some responsible authority. A rumour is abroad, to which our contemporary thinks it necessary to give currency, that the frauds in connection with the first Matriculation Examination are to be hushed up "out of regard for the feelings of all parties concerned." We hope it is not too much to say that on the face of it the rumour is absurd [illegible]dible. There are twenty reasons and inc[illegible] that the matter will be hushed against believing [illegible] hushing up would be up, of which one is tha[illegible] of all parties impossible. As to "the feeling[illegible] understand concerned," though it is quite easy to [illegible] stand what is hinted at here, we know of no parties who are so deeply concerned in the discovery of the truth about the whole business as the public, in comparison with whose right to know who the offenders were, and how they perpetrated the offence, the "feelings" of these others are of the least possible importance.

JOTTINGS FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 20.

M. BRISSON'S Cabinet is not likely to be long encumbered with the management of the affairs of France. In playing his cards for Conservative support, the Premier has provoked the Radicals. But, in France, the downfall of a Ministry by no means implies that all the members of it are to go out of office. In this instance, M. de Freycinet is soon to retain his portfolio under M. Brisson's successor; and there are probably at least two others who would remain in the new Cabinet. The English dailies have been heading their Paris news with "Political Crisis in France," and similar forms of sensational expression. The fact is, that the state of affairs is normally and habitually critical. There is either a crisis at the moment, or the Government is recovering from one, or on the point of entering upon one. Anything like political equilibrium or repose is utterly unknown in France. The disturbing question which has been foolishly mooted at present is, whether there shall, or shall not, be an amnesty for political offenders. The number of these is only four, including Mademoiselle Louise Michel and Prince Krapotkine. I cannot discover the names of the other two, who are comparatively unknown. It has been asked why this should be made a Cabinet question, when President Grévy can pardon all four if he likes, in the ordinary exercise of his prerogative. The answer is, that M. Grévy declines the responsibility, preferring to throw it upon the Ministry.

But the Extreme Left are far from being satisfied with the prospect of liberating political offenders. They propose that the amnesty shall include "criminals condemned by the law courts for ordinary offences." They seem to say virtually something like this—"If you do not let the jail-birds out, to rejoice in the advance of socialism under our progressive Republic, we will vote againt the Government, and insist upon the impeachment of M. Jules Ferry." The *Débats* asks, very improperly, "Will the Ministry consent to hide M. Ferry under the petticoats of Mademoiselle Michel?" Surely things have come to a pretty pass in France if demagogues who avow themselves the enemies, not only of social distinctions, but of law and order, are to be allowed to undertake or control the government of the country. One cannot help seeing how near we are to anarchy and chaos, that is, to Revolution, though the event may be postponed from week to week for an indefinite period.

M. Brisson, as Premier, read his Ministerial statement on Monday. The points were, the necessity of union among all shades of Republicans, the unsatisfactory condition of the national finances, the limitation of colonial enterprises to possessions already acquired, and the separation of Church and State. With regard to Tongking, he said:—"Our plan has been to establish at Hué a protectorate extending over Annam and Tongking, carefully avoiding whatever could lead to annexation. . . . A civil Resident-General will be established at Hué, dependent upon a single Ministerial department." With reference to Madagascar, resolutions are to be proposed "for the protection of the rights and interests of France." As to the separation of Church and State, "the majority of Frenchmen are not at present in favour of it. . . . If, as we expect, the majority decide against separation, we must resolutely defend the rights of civil society, and use, with firmness but without passion, the means given us by law for recalling to the performance of their duties towards the Government those of the clergy who neglect them."

M. Floquet, or even M. de Freycinet, may be the next Premier; but it is difficult to see, in the present state of parties, how either of them can retain his position as head of any conceivable Cabinet for a single month. It is amusing to read, at such a moment, the following announcement:—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree prohibiting all pleasure yachts from fishing otherwise than as a pastime, and by other means than with a line, bearing at the most two hooks."

The following story is going the round of the journals:—On the day Prince Roland Buonaparte commanded the guard at the Chamber of Deputies, M. Paul de Cassagnac stepped up to M. M. Lockroy and Rivet, who were talking together in one of the lobbies, and, addressing M. Lockroy, said:—

"Do you know who is in command of the guard of honour to-day? It is Prince Roland. We are having a general rehearsal. One of these days it will be fact and history, and we will have you collared!"

"Who knows," answered M. Rivet, "but we may collar you first?"

"Well," retorted M. de Cassagnac, "I may, perhaps, be alone among my friends of the Right; but I will not protest, for the majority must rule, and that is how I understand government."

"So you are preparing a 2nd of December for us," rejoined M. Lockroy, with a laugh; "the time is coming round."

"Oh," broke in M. de Cassagnac, "times have changed. Don't be afraid. We will have no brutality. We will be very humane. I will have you conveyed to the frontier in comfortable, padded railway carriages; and you shall even have some pocket-money to provide for your first wants in exile."

"You are really too kind," wound up M. Lockroy; "we are now quite reassured."

M. de Cassagnac then walked away, laughing heartily.

Some of the ultra-Ritualists in England have been accused of "playing at Church," as if they were playing a game, or performing theatricals. Some of the ultra-Politicians in France contemplate Revolution so light-heartedly, that they might fairly be accused of playing at legislation. Responsibility has apparently ceased to have its old meaning. "Responsibility!" To whom? Echo repeats, "To whom?" The conscience of young France gives no reply. "God is dead," say the Positivists. Then it may well be asked, if "God is dead," is life worth living?—in France or India, or anywhere? Increasing numbers of men and women evidently think not, and die by their own hand in confirmation of their opinion. The frequency of suicide in Paris alone is appalling. Suppose Positivism, which is distinctly atheistic, to become universal, what then?

The "Association of the Departmental Press" favourable to the Napoleonic cause had a meeting the other day at the Grand Hôtel. Over thirty provincial newspapers were represented. The members reiterated their determination to uphold the imperialist cause, and expressed their devotion to its representatives.

M. Renan has just published a drama which is intended to propagate his opinions. It He presided at the last monthly Celtic dinner, given in a restaurant in the Place de Rennes, at which twenty-five natives of Brittany sat down. M. Naquet recited a poem on the occasion. The Bretons have thoughts of getting up a choral society and practising their provincial songs in parts. No doubt they will have a jolly time when the convivial gatherings begin. Reciting poems at public dinners seems funny to English people; but singing good songs after dinner meets our hearty approbation, as a means of promoting good humour and patriotic fellowship, especially when the merrymakers are away from home.

THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the mail-train, and was received at the Grant-road station by the Assistant Secretary to Government and a party of Native Infantry. A salute of eleven guns was fired in honour of His Highness's arrival. A large number of Bania, Borah, and Parsee subjects of Cambay, residing in this city, attended at the station, and gave a hearty welcome to the Nawab. Amongst those present were the Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee, Messrs. Cumr[illegible] Tyabjee, Amroodin Tyabjee, Futeally, N[illegible] Mahomed, Futeally, Cowasjee and Bomonji Da[illegible]bhoy Dubash, Jumnadas Shewaklal, Pranje[illegible] Hirjeewandas, Kayamaliy Tyaballi, Sheikh [illegible]weed, Cumroodin Noordin, and others. Ahmed [illegible] placed garlands round His Mr. Cumroodin [illegible] distribution of flowers to Highness's neck, and after [illegible] accompanied by the all present His Highness left, accom[illegible] Assistant Secretary, for the residence prepared for him at Parel Hill. His Highness proposes to make a short stay in Bombay.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FUTURE OF UPPER BURMAH.

THE REPORTED FRENCH AND ITALIAN TREATIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Liberal press approves the policy of annexing Burmah as being beneficial to trade.

The whole question is left to the decision of Lord Dufferin, and in the best informed quarters it is expected that the Viceroy will decide in favour of annexation.

[REAUTER TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The French and Italian Governments have denied all knowledge of the correspondence alleged to have been discovered at Mandalay concerning Treaties with Burmah.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, VIA THAYETMYO, DEC. 9.

There is much dacoiting in the outlying districts. Movable columns are actively attempting to suppress it. The dacoits are reported to be strongly stockaded at Moreshebo, their head-quarters, eighty miles towards Bhamo and somewhat inland, and purpose offering strong resistance should the English advance.

Colonel Sladen is most sanguine that the country will gradually settle down when annexation has been announced. He strongly advocates the appointment of a Council of Ministers, though the Commissioner, to govern the country.

More lengthy correspondence has been found regarding the French and Italian treaties.

Mandalay is quiet. The head-quarters will move to the palace to-morrow.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 12.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* correspondent reports that all is quiet at Mandalay, where Colonel Sladen is confident that the country is gradually settling. When annexation was announced he strongly advocated the appointment of a Council of Ministers to aid the Commissioner to govern the country. The Tinedah is employed as being the only man with influence with the bands of dacoits in the outlying districts. He is under Colonel Sladen's thumb, and has been found most useful.

Further lengthy correspondence has been found in the palace regarding the French and Italian treaties.

It is denied that Colonel Sladen unbooted on the occasion of the first interview with Theebaw.

The stories of looting are much exaggerated. It is supposed that they were originated by civilians swaggering and meddling in military matters.

Colonel Sladen's foresight and energy are working wonderfully towards the pacification of the country. He visited the Buddhist Archbishop by invitation, and they sat down together in the presence of 400 priests. Finally the Archbishop gave an assurance that the British occupation would not injure the Buddhist religion, and in Colonel Sladen's presence issued an edict calling on all priests to refute the falsehoods promulgated, and to induce the people to submit to British authority.

Several Burman families who had left Rangoon this week consequent on rumours of troubles arising from Theebaw's reinstatement are now returning to town.

Mr. Lowndes, Inspector-General of Police, has been deputed to Upper Burmah. Mr. Ireland officiates for him. Messrs. Harris, Carter, Chisholm, and Martini—police officers—have been ordered to Upper Burmah.

Mr. Phayre, Civil Officer at Minhla, telegraphs that rice is urgently wanted there and in several places along the Irrawady. Two steamers, fully laden with rice and other cargo, left Rangoon this week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RECOMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES IN THE BALKANS.

SERVIAN VICTORY.

BELGRADE, DEC. 13.

An official Servian despatch states that the Bulgarians yesterday attacked the Servian outposts, and after severe fighting, which lasted several hours, the Servians gained a complete victory over the Bulgarians, who were dislodged from their positions at Velikizvor. The Bulgarian losses in the engagement were heavy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 11.

The Bulgarian and Servian Governments have each presented a Circular Note to the Powers, invoking their assistance in bringing about a settlement of the dispute.

Bulgaria asks the Powers to compel Servia to accept the conditions of the armistice.

A Commission composed of the representatives of the Great Powers will be appointed to fix the line of demarkation of a neutral zone, and also to arrange an armistice for four weeks.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The *Times* in a leading article to-day announces that the negotiations between all the Powers have resulted in the withdrawal by Germany, Austria, and Russia of their demands for the restoration of the *status quo ante* in Roumelia.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The *Daily News* urges that a Conference be held of the Conservative and Liberal leaders and the Home Rulers on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland.

THE POONA ELECTION APPEALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 13.

The election appeal case was concluded on Saturday by the matter being referred to arbitration. Mr. Candy delivered judgment on the points of law. The validity of the election will be settled by arbitrators. Mr. Nagurkar objects to forty votes polled for Mr. Huri Raojee, who in turn objects to forty votes polled for Mr. Nagurkar. The last-named has filed a list of votes to which he objects. Among other informalities alleged are two votes recorded for dead men, and three for minors. Six voted in two wards. Eight votes were recorded for absent persons, and thirteen men voted in the place of their masters. Mr. Huri Raojee's objections are to be filed in court on Monday morning. Messrs. Bedarkar and Govind Natu have been appointed arbitrators, with Mr. Steward as umpire. The returns are to be made within ten days.

THE FARTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DEC. 13.

The Hongkong Mail of the 1st inst. brings no news of importance beyond the fact that the king of Corea has sought military and naval aid from China against invasion of his country presum[illegible] by Russia.

France is very pressing in [illegible] treaty. Discussions [illegible] her demands for a reform of th[illegible] are going on regarding the [illegible] the internal administration, the formation of Government banks and institution and silver and copper coinage.

The late Minister to Berlin has been cashiered for jobbery in connection with the purchase of German ironclads, on the information of the German naval commanders.

It is reported from Pekin that the British Government intend to abandon Port Hamilton.

News from Java reports that cholera and coffee leaf disease are spreading, causing depression and serious losses in trade.

Sir Arthur Gordon has delivered a financial message to the Legislature of a cheering character, showing a steady increase in the revenue. Liberal provisions has been made for irrigation and roads, which will leave a good surplus for next year. Railway extention is considered practicable. The speech has been very well received.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 13.

Those who lament the decadence of the indigenous arts and manufactures of this country must have been somewhat surprised at the splendid display of Bengal contributions to the forthcoming Indian and Colonial Exhibition now being displayed in the buildings attached to the Indian Museum. Most of the exhibits will excite considerable attention even in London. The delicate and beautiful silver filigree work for which Orissa and Dacca are famous surpass anything which can be produced anywhere in India, and will certainly carry away the palm in the show, while for neatness of design and elegance of workmanship the specimens of carved ivory from Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Dinagepore, such as boxes, fans, walking-sticks, and models of Hindoo deities and of Juggernath's car are quite equal, if not superior, to the handiwork of best Chinese artists. In the exhibits of muslin sarees and floss silk embroidery, Dacca is again to the fore and fully sustains her ancient reputation, when the products of her looms were prized by the ladies of Greece and Rome. A piece of muslin worked with gold, intended for a lady's evening dress is the admiration of visitors, and will be highly appreciated. A piece of plain muslin dress piece can be conveniently packed in an empty beer bottle. The chaste and neat designs of these exhibits readily commend themselves to sightseers as specimens of artistic and industrial talent. It would be difficult to match the small but *recherché* selection of desk requisites, such as stationery- and book- racks, rulers,* panels, etc., made of ebony inlaid with ivory, contributed by Monghyr. In the matter of house decoration the designs sent from Dacca are very properly appreciated, and competent authorities recommend them as superior to terracotta and other imported English articles. Glassware and embroidered shoes and velvet jackets from Patna are executed in true Oriental style. Horsetrappings of velvet, worked with imitation gold, and done up in the Eastern style by a Dacca workman, also come in for their share of praise, and cannot but excite the admiration of Western connoiseurs. A fine apartment of Bidrie silver inlaid work, consisting of a set of hookahs, moonah, and other requirements of an Indian smoker, is also admired. As a matter of course no collection of exhibits from this country can be said to be complete without a faithful representation of rural life in all its phases, and the artisans of Krishnaghur have sent three specimens which possess true artistic merit. One represents an Indian village, and another an indigo factory, delineating all the processes of Indigo manufacture, from the time the plant is cut down to its formation into cakes; and lastly, a patshala, or village school. The first is a facsimile of what it purports to represent, and as Nadya is the Oxford of India any idea emanating from that quarter must necessarily depit a polemical discussion between a missionary and an orthodox Brahmin, in which an unfledged university undergraduate and a Brahmo also take part. All these are very well finished and admirably life-like.

The model of the factory shows an incident in indigo planting—a ryot in the act of being beaten with a shoe—which is highly suggestive of law in the mofussil. The village school is a perfect representation in itself. While the guru, or teacher, is directing with one hand the epigraphy of a little urchin, in the other he holds upraised the time-honoured birch; and opposite him is seen in a kneeling position a penitent lad with folded hands, imploring mercy.

All these exhibits are enclosed in two wooden frame-works representing two famous specimens of Hindoo and Mahomedan architecture—one the model of a Hindoo temple of Kontanagger, and the other the stone work of a palace in Gaur.

THE VICEROY'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DEC. 12.

The Viceroy is convalescent and able to move about the house. He leaves positively on Monday at noon. His departure will be strictly private. He arrives at Calcutta on Wednesday evening at five o'clock.

There was very heavy rain here last night. The camp was inundated.

Sir Alfred Lyall accompanies the Viceroy to Allahabad.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 13.

The change in the programme of the Viceroy's arrival here from the 12th to the 16th December has been officially announced, but the arrangements for his receptions as notified on 16th October will hold good. The levee will be held a day later, that is on the 18th.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA*.

Mr. Robert Steel has been nominated an additional member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite goes on furlough for eveven months, and Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, officiates for him.

Mr. S. Harvey James, officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, is appointed officiating Secretary in that department.

Lieutenant Colonel H. C. E. Ward, Deputy Commissioner, second grade Central Province, officiates as Deputy, Commissioner, first grade, *vice* Colonel M. P. Rickets, appointed officiating Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division.

Mr. Charles Edward Fox, barrister-at-law, officiating Government Advocate in British Burmah, is appointed to act as Additional Recorder at Rangoon.

Mr. Justice E. J. Trevelyan has returned from leave, and resumed his seat on the bench of the local High Court on the 5th inst.

Mr. F. Henvey is appointed Resident second class, in the States of Eastern Rajputana. The decrees of his court, and of the Zilla courts and the courts of the munsiffs of the Travancore State, may be executed in British India as if they had been made in British India. The same declaration is made in regard to the appeal court, Zilla courts, and munsiff's court in the Cochin state.

With the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kohat, the Governor General in Council appoints the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan to be a justice of the peace within the Khan's territory, and directs that European British subjects should be committed for trial to the Chief Court of the Punjab. Political Agents of Thal Chotiali, Quetta, and Pishin, and of Kohat and Jacobabad, shall have the same powers, the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan being a court of session, and the Chief Court of the Punjab as High Court for the trial of European British subjects.

Pundit Surey Kaul, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has been placed on special duty in connection with the return of a party from the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Mr. O. T. Barron, Assistant Accountant-General, has been granted eleven months' furlough out of India.

The local rank of Brigadier will be conferred on the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay in the Military Department when holding the rank of Colonel.

Mr. G. H. Bailey, Executive Engineer, is on return from furlough posted to Hyderabad.

Mr. W. E. Curry, Deputy Examiner, is transferred from the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, [illegible] on being relieved by Mr. A. Harrison.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

FRANCE AND TONGKING.

PARIS, DEC. 11.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to inquire in[illegible] the colonial policy of the French Government has presented a report in favour of an early [illegible]ndrawal from Tongking.

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

WADY HALFA, DEC. 12.

Constant fighting of a desultory nature is going on at Koshay and in its vicinity. The British have lost several in killed and wounded.

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 12.

Belgium has signed the Monetary Convention signed by the other members of the Latin Union.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 13.

French mail steamer Yangtse, from Suez, and Peiho, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been flat:

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	73¼	Nominal.
4½ ,,	,,	74⅛	
3 ,,	Consols for account	99½	
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	98¾	
4½ ,,	French Rentes	109	
Bar Silver		47 3-16	

Arrival.—Yeddo.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	45,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	2,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	56,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	Nil	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	425,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	21,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	17,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATI[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

In messages to Camp of Exercise senders should specify distinctly there are a northern and southern force, and in each for there is a Head-quarter as well as a first and second division.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 12.

10 p.m.	73·4

SUNDAY, DEC. 12.

6 a.m.	66·9
10 a.m.	73·2
2 p.m.	78·4
4 p.m.	77·3

H. E. LORD REAY, accompanied by Lady Reay and Captain Phayre, aide-de-camp, left for Poona by the passenger train on Saturday morning last. His Excellency was met at the Boree-bunder station, where he got into the train, by Mr. Monteath, Under-Secretary to Government, and Major Portman, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway police, Colonel the Hon. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, joined the party at the Byculla railway station. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion of His Excellency's departure.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. PHAYRE, K.C.B., has arrived in Bombay to assume the duties of Provincial Commander-in-Chief. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour on Saturday afternoon.

THE Provincial Commander-in-Chief will receive the officers of the garrison at 11-30 a.m. to-day at the Cooperage. Frock coats are to be worn and swords carried.

THE concert which Signorina Marchetti will give at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening will be made additionally attractive by the co-operation of Mrs. Morland, Mr. Wyer, Mr. Dixon, and other local amateurs whom Bombay audiences are always eager to hear. The accomplished *beneficiaire* has impressed those who have heard her with the belief that a more gifted vocalist has not been heard in Bombay for many years; and so exceptionally attractive a programme should draw a large audience.

THE Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, rejected on Saturday an application made on behalf of the prisoners in the Mallegaum riot cases to transfer the trials from Mr. Nerha Dajee to some other magistrate. It was stated by counsel that Mr. Nerha Dajee, being a Brahmin, was more likely to be biassed in favour of the Hindoos than the Mahomedans. The Chief Justice remarked that nothing beyond a mere surmise had been alleged regarding the bias of the Hindoo magistrate; and considering that he had been conducting the trials for five weeks, in cases in which a large number of prisoners were implicated, it would be casting a slur upon the magistrate if the cases were at this stage taken out of his hands. Considering that the cases were in connection with riots between Hindoos and Mahomedans, it would perhaps have been desirable at the commencement to appoint a European magistrate to try them; but it had not been thought necessary to apply for several weeks, until after some of the cases had been disposed of; and as no special reasons had been shown the present application was rejected.

THE *Bombay Guardian* says that the Church Missionary Society are this season sending forth a body of missionaries numbering between forty and fifty, not all, however, new. The Rev. Mr. Jones has arrived in Western India, to take the place of the late Mr. Mountfort. He has gone to Nassick. Others have passed through on their way to North India and the Punjab.

WE hear that the Thakore Saheb of Dhrole, (Kattywar) intends opening a free public library in the State capital.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, B. A., Oxford, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been called to the Bar at the Inner Temple.

M. DE BOUTEILLER, the new French Consul at Mandalay, who has been refused official recognition on the ground that he is accredited to King Theebaw, was lately the French Vice Consul at Philadelphia. He received his present appointment on the 16th of last month, in the place of M. Haas, who is placed on the reserve list "on account of ill-health."

MR. E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Indian Government in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, has been permitted to take six months' leave from next February or March. Mr. Buck goes on furlough, not on duty in connection with the Indian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, of which, so far as arrangements in London are concerned, the control and management are entirely under the executive officers of the Royal Commission. Mr. C. J. Lyall, now at home on furlough, will probably officiate for Mr. Buck.

ACCORDING to a special telegram published in the *Englishman*, there are several Radicals among the Home Rulers who are only Irish in sympathy.

THE same correspondent says it is believed that an attempt on the part of the Ministry to maintain its position will result in another appeal to the country almost immediately.

THE height of water in Vehar [illegible] and Tulsi lakes on Friday was, respectively [illegible] feet, compared with [illegible], 55·50 feet and 43·80 [illegible]·80 and 47 feet on the corresponding d[illegible] last year.

A CORRESPONDENT who assumes the *nom-de-plume* of "Gandamak" writes as follows in an up-country paper regarding the appointment of Sir Charles Arbuthnot to be Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army:—

> I confess I was surprised to see his appointment to so important a post as the command of the Bombay Army, but I hail it with pleasure as a sign that seniority is no longer to be the rule in filling such important posts. Sir C. Arbuthnot is no particular friend of mine, but I had good opportunities in the Afghan campaign of watching the way he did his work, and I should like to say that I consider that no man engaged in that campaign is better fitted for high command than he is. He is not what you call a popular man, but he is far better—he is able, thorough, upright, and fearless—and I do not think any good man in the Bombay army will ever have cause to regret the day he becomes Chief.

THE Indian Tea Association has just issued a revised estimate of the season's crop, which is placed at 66 million pounds, or about 3½ millions in excess of last year's out-turn. Except Assam Proper, which shows a slight falling off, the increase is common to all the tea-growing districts of the country, from Kangra to Chota Nagpore. The Association estimates 1½ million pounds for local consumption, and 2 million pounds for shipment to Australia and other places, which would leave about 63 million pounds for export to Great Britain.

A SCHEME for supplying water to Secunderabad is at present occupying the attention of the Resident, who has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 to defray the initial expense.

THE quantity of salt of every description cleared during the second quarter of the current year was 28,54,562 maunds, against 26,41,346 maunds in the corresponding quarter of last year. The nett amount of duty levied was Rs. 52,41,617, against Rs. 50,17,357 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

IT has been decided that Theebaw will spend his exile in the Southern Presidency—what place has still to be decided. It is considered that the choice may be between Arcot and Vellore.

SEVERAL partisans and retainers of General Jeet Jung, who during the recent revolution took refuge in the Residency, have asked to be allowed to join the ex-Commander-in-Chief in British India. The Durbar has granted their request.

IT is stated that the officiating Secretaryship in the Supreme Legislative Department, which becomes vacant by Mr. Fitzpatrick's transfer to the Central Provinces, has been offered by telegram to Mr. R. Crosthwaite, who is at present in England. Mr. Harvey James, the Under-Secretary, will officiate pending further orders.

PAPER-MAKING is still in a very primitive condition in the Madras Presidency, although paper is made by hand in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, Godavery, North Arcot, Madura, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore. The paper made is coarse, but still the Stationery Department purchased about 7,000 reams last year from the native makers for use as covers and wrappers.

THE Lahore paper understands that telegraphic orders have been received from the Secretary of State disapproving of the appointment of Mr. E. W. Parker and Mr. Carr Stephen to act as Divisional Judges in the Punjab, on the ground, no doubt, that such appointments must be reserved for covenanted officers. "If this report be true, and Messrs. Parker and Stephen have to revert to their former appointments, the divisional bench will lose two of its ablest and most experienced judges."

LORD HOBHOUSE writes to the *Times* to say that the statue of the late Lord Lawrence, presented by the sculptor, Mr. Boehm, to the Lahore Municipality, has been sent to Kurrachee by the B. I. S. N. steamer Kangra. The British India Company, the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and the Indus Valley State Railway Companies are conveying the statue *gratis*. Lord Hobhouse writes:—"Thus there will be a worthy memorial of Lord Lawrence in the capital of the province where his greatest work was performed, and a substantial addition to the work of the committee will have been made by the liberality of Mr. Boehm and the companies."

A STATUE of General Barrow has been unveiled at Lucknow by Sir Alfred Lyall. The statue, which is life-size and of Carrara marble, represents General Barrow standing in an easy position—very much indeed the "At Ease" of the British soldier. He wears a plain shooting jacket, workman-like in appearance, and representing faithfully what he was most accustomed to wear on ordinary occasions. A correspondent says that the artist has succeeded marvellously in reproducing what those who knew General Barrow personally consider to be his natural expression in moments of repose.

IN February last a Spanish mail-steamer, named the Alfonso XII., belonging to the Lopez Line, bound from Cadiz to Havana, sank off Point Gando, Grand Canary, in 25½ fathoms of wather and about a mile off shore. She had on board treasure valued at £100,000. The underwriters who had insured this treasure organised a salvage expedition, which was despatched to the scene of the wreck in May last, under the superintendence of Captain Stevens. A telegram has now been received from that gentleman as follows:—"Lambert has got both scuttles open, and has got into the magazine. The boxes of gold are there." Lambert is one of the three divers employed with the expedition, and it is hoped soon to hear that the gold has been sent to the surface. If successful, this salvage will have been from a depth of water exceeding 150 feet.

IT appears that Theebaw's Ministers fully believed they could check our advance for several days at Myngyan, where they had sent five thousand troops under the Hley Thui Atwinwoon, the best General the King had, and they had arranged thereafter to make a desperate resistance at Ava and Saguin, and also at Mandalay itself; but they felt, however, we must win in the long run, and laid their plans accordingly. Theebaw was to retire, when we reached Ava, to Shoay Bo, some 17 miles up the river, the village where Aloungpro, the founder of his dynasty, was born, and await events there, guarded by a body of troops and having much treasure with him. When we had passed Ava he was to retire to Bhamo, and thence make his way to North-West China, where arrangements had been made for him; but when Mingyan fell and the Burman army retired after the attack of our gunboats for a few hours, the effect produced was so great that the whole scheme of defence collapsed, and the ministers advised coming to terms with us at once without further fighting. All idea of Theebaw's fleeing was given up, as arrangements at Shoay Bo had not been completed, and thus it came to pass that the flag of truce was sent and the unconditional surrender made. Theebaw was influenced in this by hearing of Colonel Sladen being with the force, as he knew him and felt sure his own life would be spared.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN G. C. ADYE, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, having been selected for the adjutancy of the 3rd Militia Battalion of his regiment, has been ordered home under instructions from the Horse Guards.

MAJOR J. S. SPARKE, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, has been ordered home to join the regimental depôt.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued an order that all short-service men with the force in Burmah must be detained, and their service prolonged for such further period, not exceeding twelve months, as may be necessary.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR C. J. S. GOUGH, K.C.B., C.V., has been posted to the Allahabad Division.

THE Government of India have sanctioned carriage for the offices of staff officers proceeding to the Camp of Exercise being supplied by the Transport Department free of charge.

CAPTAIN E. LLOYD, Garrison Instructor, has been posted to the Rawal Pindi Circle.

CAPTAIN F. T. N. SPRATT, Royal Engineers, has been posted temporarily to th[illegible] Head-quarters of the Inspector-General, Mil[illegible]itary Works.

LIEUTENANT T. M[illegible] MACKAY, 1st Battalion the Border Regimen[illegible], Wing Officer 44th Asasm Infantry, [illegible] has been granted six months' language leave to Calcutta from date of availing himself of it.

CAPTAIN H. O. PIERS, Royal Artillery, has been granted a gratuity of three months' British pay of a lieutenant of Horse Artillery, for an injury received in India in March, 1881, which is reported to be permanent in its effects.

THE planters in Coorg are to be formed into a Volunteer Corps, for which the Government of India have sanctioned an adjutant as a tentative measure, subject to the enrolment of 240 members within eighteen months. The Chief Commissioner of Coorg thinks that 300 will enrol.

AN assistant armourer sergeant has been sanctioned for all native cavalry regiments, the same as for infantry regiments, on a staff salary of Rs. 15 per mensem, which will be paid by squadron commanders.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. VALLINGS, 2nd-in-command and wing commander, 1st Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as commandant.

CAPTAIN C. DEMPSTER, wing commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, has been appointed to officiate 2nd-in-command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel B. E. Gowan, proceeded on furlough.

MAJOR H. HOWELL, wing commander, 1st Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-command, Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, and Lieutenant C. L. Hight, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

CAPTAIN B. R. CROZIER, 2nd Battalion the Royal Scots Fusiliers, probationer for the Army Pay Department, has joined the office of the Pay Examiner, Bengal, for the second period of probationary service.

THE VOLUNTEER PARADE.

THERE was again a very satisfactory turn-out at last Saturday's Commandant's parade. This season, so far has been remarkable for its large attendance. Three companies were made up, and marched to the parade ground in front of the Gymkhana, where they were formed into line and a general salute given. Several manœuvres, including marching in columns of double companies and marching in echelon from the centre, and also from the left, were very creditably executed. Before dismissing the men Colonel Bayley said that H. E. General Hardinge, the honorary colonel of the regiment, who left Bombay for England for good on Friday, told him that he had written a farewell order to the Bombay Volunteers. It was necessary that it should go to Poona first. The Colonel added that he was not aware what the order contained; but as soon as he received it—which would be in a day or two—he would publish it in orders for the information of the men. His Excellency, however, expressly desired him to convey his genuine farewell to the men of the corps, of which he had held the honorary coloneley for nearly five years. Colonel Bayley then told the men that it had been decided to have a field day on Saturday, the 2nd of January. Some of the officers of the corps had taken a survey of the country to the northwards of Bandora for this purpose, but they did not find it suitable for the manœuvres. They would therefore be held among the hills between Ghaut Cooper and Coorla. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteers, to the number of some hundred men, would take part in the sham fight. The forces will be divided into two parts, commanded, respectively, by Captain Hodgkinson, Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteers, and Lieutenant Birdwood, Adjutant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers. Colonel Bayley expressed the hope that everybody would do his utmost to turn out on that occasion, and also urged upon the captains to have their companies well represented. He added that during the last four or five years the number of men attending the sham fights has been very small. Only on one occasion had there been a large turn-out, and that was when Sir Richard Temple, a former honorary colonel of the regiment, was present and took a great interest in it. The officers on parade, besides Colonel Bayley and the Adjutant, Captain Hodgkinson, were Major Hore; Captains Baird, Brown, Forbes, Roughton, and Freeborn; Lieutenants English, Savage, Lund, Place, Nicholson, Stead, and Bennett; and Quartermaster Soundy. The following was the field state:—

—	F Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & file.		Total.
A Co.	0	1	2	3	0	22	=	28
B ,,	0	1	2	2	1	22	=	28
C ,,	0	1	2	2	1	22	=	28
D ,,	0	0	0	4	0	29	=	33
E ,,	0	1	2	3	0	25	=	31
F ,,	0	1	0	3	1	23	=	28
J Cadets	0	0	0	4	0	50	=	54
K ,,	0	0	0	11	0	100	=	111
Staff and Band	2	0	1	3	0	26	=	32
Drum & Fife Band	0	0	0	0	0	23	=	23
Army Staff	0	1	0	2	0	4	=	7
Total	2	6	9	37	3	346	=	403

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE meet of the Bombay Fox hounds yesterday morning was at Santa Cruez, when a field of some twenty sportsmen followed the master across the railway line shortly before six o'clock. We were sorry to observe that Bell, the whip, was not in attendance on the pack, owing to illness, but hope to see him out again, as hale and hearty as ever in the course of a week or so. In the meantime the master has decided not to have two salsette meets weekly; next Wednesday's meet will therefore be held at Mr. Cheetham's bungalow at Worlee and not at the Rifle Butts at Bandora as advertised on the card of fixtures. This no doubt will be a disappointment to many but "What can't be cured must be endured;" and it is much better that it should happen now than after Christmas when the country will be in much better order than at present as it is still terribly blind, and the run yesterday was chiefly covert hunting, varied with a few occasional sports in the open. It was a delightful morning for riding, the air being unusually cold and crisp, but although very pleasant for both men and horses it was dead against the hounds, as there was hardly any scent, and it was not until the morning was very far advanced that a jack was turned out of the far end of the Chuckla covert in the low-lying ground near Andheri. The hounds hunted him well and gave the field plenty of very lough riding, but eventually lost him in the same piece of jungle where they had found him about half an hour previously.

THE BOMBAY CRICKET TEAM FOR CALCUTTA.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for sending over the eleven which, as previously mentioned, is to represent Bombay in the Bengal capital. Most of the team will leave on the evening of the 24th, spending Christmas Day in the train, arriving in Calcutta on the morning of the 27th, thus having Sunday during which to rest and recuperate after the fatigues of a long journey. On Monday and Tuesday the Bombay representatives will meet a military team composed of the European regiment at present quartered in Fort William, the 2nd Queen's. They will thus have an opportunity of getting somewhat accustomed to the new ground before trying conclusions with the Calcutta C. C. on Thursday, Friday, and, if necessary, Saturday, Wednesday being a by-day. It is gratifying to learn that an eleventh man has been secured, and that Bombay is at last able to muster a team whose players are willing to go so far afield to spend their Christmas holiday in harmless rivalry for the palm in wielding the willow. The complete team is as follows:—Messrs. Pottinger, Lord, Alban, Talbot, Gaddum, Hills, Prevost, Macbeth, Wilkins, Holland, and Kennedy.

A VOLUNTEER TEAM FOR WIMBLEDON.

MR. W. F. WHITEHEAD, who held a lieutenant's commission in the Bombay Volunteer Corps for several years, and who is now a member of the Calcutta Corps, is interesting himself in the scheme for sending a representative Volunteer team to Wimbledon next year to compete for the Kolhapore cup and other prizes; and has addressed an appeal to Volunteers throughout the country for subscriptions to defray the expenses. Last year a similar project was started, but it failed owing principally to defective organisation. The following is the appeal which Mr. Whitehead has sent out:—

> It is desired to send a representative team of Indian Volunteers to Wimbledon next year, 1886, to shoot for the Kolhapore Cup, and in other matches. No doubt is entertained that a team can be easily got together which will do credit to the Indian Volunteers. The only difficulty is the matter of funds, and it has been suggested that the Volunteers generally will probably take sufficiennt interest in such a movement, as being calculated to reflect credit upon and to popularise the Indian Volunteer system, to induce them to subscribe towards the object in view. Large subscriptions are not asked for, and will not be necessary if only the subscriptions is general. An average subscription of 8 annas per man throughout the several Indian Volunteer Corps would produce ample funds for sending the team Home. Of course, subscriptions of larger amounts from men who can afford to subscribe more liberary will be welcomed.
>
> This is a matter in which, especially at a time when there are so many other pressing calls upon the Government and the general Public, the Volunteers should help themselves. There is no reason why the scheme should not be made an annual one, and a team of Indian Volunteers sent annually to Wimbledon. Of course, the same men could not go every year, but there is no lack of good shots amongst the Indian Volunteers, and it would not be a difficult matter to get efficient terms together, if only the money is forthcoming. An annual subscription of 8 annas per head would never be felt as an inconvenience; while the scheme would hold out to every Volunteer who chooses to perfect himself in rifle-shooting the chance of attaining the high honour and pleasure of forming one of the Indian team for Wimbledon.
>
> It is hoped that every member of the Company will subscribe something. Subscriptions will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Indo-Wimbledon Fund (the Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers), and credited to the general fund.
>
> It is proposed that each regiment shall nominate one or more men, according to the amount of its subscriptions, the selection to be made in any way that may be regimentally agreed upon. A Captain of the team will be appointed by the Committee, and he will make the final selections after practice in England.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE REV. W. JONES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through your paper to inform the subscribers to this memorial that Mrs. Jones has expressed her cordial approval of the form it has been proposed the memorial should take, and her deep gratitude for this expression of respect for her late husband. Arrangements are being made with a firm in Bombay for executing a monument, in the form of a recumbent cross, in solid local stone. The P. and O. Co. have kindly agreed to convey the monument to Suez free of cost.

I shall be glad to receive the subscriptions that have been promised, or they may be paid into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Bombay to the credit of the "Jones Memorial Fund."—I am, &c.,

A. G. CANE, Chaplain.

Poona, Dec. 12.

DUSSERAH BRUTALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to modify your statement in your paper of the 7th inst. about two buffaloes having been cruelly hacked in Belgaum. Here in our district each village has generally a goddess, in whose honour a fair is held every twelfth year, and a buffalo is killed in the presence of all the assembled people; but far from cutting it piecemeal while alive, they try to kill the animal with as little agony as possible, and as fast as their strength and the sharpness of the edges of their instruments will allow. I am not acquainted with the custom in Kalyan; but I know and have seen similar ceremonies in this part, and can assure you that no cruelty is practised in killing the poor animals. Perhaps your readers would better understand the matter if I were to go into the details of the ceremony.

I have said above that each chief village has a goddess, and that a fair is held for her every twelfth year, when a buffalo is killed to propitiate her. So that every year we have a fair in Belgaum taluka, in one place or another. Some pious and well-to-do villager buys a young buffalo some years before the period, and lets it loose to fatten on the crops of the villagers, who never object to it for fear of offending the deity. This animal, which is generally lean and innocent when bought (the pious man always wishes to satisfy the deity as cheaply as possible), soon gets fat, and proportionately mischievous too. It first learns to challenge its own species, then other animals, and finally men; but neither the village authorities nor the villagers dare touch or chastise it. I have been making inquiries about men having been gored by these sacred animals; as for the chase I have seen and experienced it too. In one or two instances the authorities were obliged to catch them and put them up for public sale as unclaimed property, but no customers turned up. Once a buffalo was publicly sold by the Shapur authorities; but they could get only one Mahomedan bidder, who got it for the asking. But accidentally things have always gone against him ever since. But to take up the thread of the story. This animal goes on roaming at large till a few days before the fatal day, when it is caught by the local Mahars, who go begging about the place with the animal. But they find it too strong to be kept in confinement it has not known for so many years. It is here that our sad story begins. They starve the animal, but starving makes it more furious; so six or seven of them beat it with thick cudgels in a brutal way. If this should fail to tame it, it is administered caustic lime. Here I think the State can interfere, and it should altogether prohibit this cruel process of taming, which lasts for about a week. At the fixed hour the wretched animal is brought into the arena before the goddess, when after some ceremonies and prayers for the prosperity, health, and long life of the rulers and the ruled, it is beheaded by the strongest Mahars with swords, and is despatched as quickly as possible. It is after this that it is cut into pieces, and distributed among them according to their rank. Here, too, I think the State can interfere, and make the last moments of the animal less miserable to it. In some places people have no sharp weapons, and it would be good if the State would provide them with sharp swords for the purpose. The head is placed on a table with the mouth horizontal, and is borne round the place by the Mahars without disturbing its position. If the position is disturbed it is construed that the Mahars failed in satisfying the goddess, and that the next twelve years would go rough with the people; and for this formerly the chief Mahar was beheaded. There is another thing which the authorities should put a stop to. The animal should not be allowed to be loose, for which the local authorities should be held responsible, because all men are not Hindus, and even among the Hindus all are not superstitious, and even among the superstitious all would not like to be gored to death. I have seen persons closely pursued by these holy animals, and have been myself pursued twice. They are a great nuisance to the passers-by. For the satisfaction of some silly superstitious Hindus other poor people should not be suffered to be gored or chased.

You say two buffaloes were killed in Belgaum last year. You are right, if you mean by it the whole Belgaum talooka, and not the town itself. The Belgaum fair is expected after a few months, when twelve buffaloes, hundreds of goats, and numberless cocks will be sacrificed.

Belgaum, Dec. 10.

V. J. P.

[Our correspondent tells us quite enough to make it worth while for the Belgaum authorities to keep the recent Government Resolution in their minds when the next sacrifice is offered.—ED. *B. G.*]

DINNER OF EX-ELPHINSTONIANS.

THE annual dinner of ex-Elphinstonians was held on Saturday at the Elphinstone High School The idea, which was started last year, of organizing a social gathering of this nature, where the past students of the Elphinstone Institution, separated by various grades and walks of life, might have an opportunity of meeting one another on a common platform, has already met with marked success. The spacious and elegant hall of the school was utilized as a drawing-room, and the dinner took place in a marquée erected in the compound. Covers were laid for about 150 Elphinstonians, and the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, as one of the oldest and best esteemed of those who have been educated at the institution, was invited to preside. Although the dinner was open to every Elphinstonian, without distinction of caste or creed, all who sat down to dinner, with the exception of one or two Hindoos, were Parsees. The Hon. Mr. Telang came in after the dinner was over, in order to take part in the post-prandial oratory, which flowed very freely.

The chairman proposed the toast of "The Queen." He said that they all appreciated with gratitude the deep interest which this model lady took in her Indian subjects. (Cheers.) It was only during the reign of their gracious Sovereign that a commencement was made in the education of the people of this country; and the fruits of that wise policy they were now beholding. He need not dilate upon the advantages derived by India under the auspicious policy of the British rule, and would content himself by simply observing how deep and heartfelt was their esteem for the Queen, and their loyalty to her government. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with all honours.

Mr. Jehangeer B. Murzban was called upon to propose the next toast—H. E. Lord Dufferin. He said that when the appointment of Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of India was first announced, the news was received here with great delight. All were unanimous in thinking that a statesman like the Viceroy, who had distinguished himself in the service of his country in Europe and other parts of the world, was just the man suited to the circumstances of the times in which he was called upon to preside over the government of this country. (Cheers.) His unique experience of various courts of Europe, his diplomatic training and talent, combined with his singuiar success as an administrator, had rendered him one of the best captains they could have to steer safely through the critical period which had now happily ended. (Cheers.) His Excellency the Viceroy had, thus far, achieved success, and had proved himself a worthy successor of Lord Ripon. (Cheers.) Lord Dufferin was loyally continuing the benign policy of Lord Ripon, and in this respect he had fulfilled all the hopes they had entertained of him. As they all knew, Lord Dufferin was not a raw politician, nor even new to India. He had the advantage of receiving his parliamentary training under Lord Pelmerston and Sir Charles Wood, and he had long since filled the posts of Under-Secretary of State for War and Under-Secretary of State for India. He was greatly successful in the settlement of the Lebanon disputes, and the fresh laurels he had won during his brilliant career as Governor-General of Canada was a theme too well known to them all to be dilated upon. Though a Liberal in politics, he had the singular good fortune to be selected for important and delicate duties by Conservatives and Liberals alike. It was, they must be aware, a Conservative Government that had selected him for the important mission to St. Petersburg at a very grave crisis, when to achieve success was no easy thing. (Hear, hear.) Lord Dufferin came here to do downright honest work, and he had found it. He had not by any means found his post a bed of roses. Before he had fairly settled down to work, up cropped the Afghan question; and it was generally acknowledged that if the difficult question had been handled by a less able man, India would probably have been dragged into a hopeless state of war and subsequent indebtedness. (Cheers.) He invited the Ameer of Afghanistan to a little feast at Rawal Pindi, and made him a fast friend and ally by his characteristic politeness and soft words.

Mr. Romonjee Master.—In addition to something more tangible. (Laughter.)

Mr. Murzban.—Yes, the tangible element was, perhaps, not the least persuasive. (Laughter.) Lord Dufferin had by his taste and judgment scored a success, and had left his enemies kicking their heels and grinning at their hard fate. Coming nearer home, the rendition of the fortress of

Gwalior to Maharaja Scindia was an act which was calculated to inspire the princes of India with greater confidence than ever in the justice of the British Government, and to draw still closer the ties by which they were bound to the Paramount Power. (Cheers.) This was a simple act of justice which, earning as it must the confidence and attachment of the people, was an accession to the strength of the Government greater than twenty regiments could supply. (Applause.) As for the trouble which had arisen in Upper Burmah, his lordship intended to consider the question on the spot before arriving at a final decision. Mr. Murzban said it would be presumptuous in him to say what the Viceroy ought or ought not to do in regard to this question; but he hoped they would all agree with him in wishing that no harsher measures would be taken than the necessity might warrant. (Hear, hear.)

The toast, with which the name of Lady Dufferin was coupled, was most cordially received.

Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee next proposed the toast of "Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay." Lord Reay came to preside over them with a reputation already formed for high statesmanship. He already enjoyed a European reputation, and he had made himself already an authority on several great subjects of administration, and on that of the most complex problem of education in particular. (Hear, hear.) The readiness with which he grasped all the difficult subjects of administration, and the masterly manner in which he commenced to dispose of them one after another, struck them all with admiration; and the sympathy he showed for the concerns and welfare of the people had endeared his name to all. The speaker thanked Lord Reay for appointing the Forest and Abkari Commissions, with which his lordship had inaugurated his reign. In all agitations they were aware that interested purposes and wrong conceptions were unfortunately mixed up with the real grievances of the people; and if by a popular machinery like a responsible and representative commission the former were separated from the latter, and discarded, the popular mind was not disturbed, and the welfare of the people was served. By what they had seen so far they were inspired with confidence as regards the future, and it was really no exaggeration to say that when his lordship's term of office was over, he would leave a name among us dear and honoured, and would carry with him the satisfaction of having advanced the people in material comfort and political status, and left them better qualified to appreciate the boon of such a beneficent government as the British by the wide diffusion of education in all parts of the Presidency. The seed of education was sown by Mountstuart Elphinstone. Of the strength to which the plant had grown, they were assembled this evening to bear evidence, and before long they might expect under the fostering care of Lord Reay that the tree would in its luxuriant growth spread its shade over vaster areas. (Hear, hear.) The education of the masses was the real and sound basis of the true advancement of the people in all its aspects, and if the Government of Lord Reay should have done nothing but lay the foundation of a scheme for the purpose, he would have done a good far-reaching in its consequences, and when generations after an account would be taken of the work of great statesmen in this line, the story of of Lord Reay's work

"Shall the old man teach his son,
And link the name of Reay and Elphinstone."

The health of Lord Reay, with which the name of Lady Reay was coupled, was drunk very heartily.

Mr. A. K. Setna gave the toast of "The Elphinstonians." He exhorted them to combine and advance their political and social position by means of constitutional agitation and earnest work. They had their grand old man in Mr. Dadabhai to inspire them with zeal and confidence, and they should so labour in the fields of usefulness lying before them, as to be able to leave an heritage, and a noble heritage, to future generations. If they were proud of being Elphinstonians, they were prouder of the chieftain who presided over them. (Cheers.)

The Hon. K. T. Telang, who was received with cheers as he rose to propose "The Elphinstone Institution," said that in spite of the cheers with which the company had been kind enough to receive him, he felt rather out of place on an occasion on which he could only see the good cheer before him, but could not partake of it from circumstances which he need not stop to mention. (Laughter.) If they went back to the history of the institution of which they were all so justly proud, he thought they would find in the whole of its career grounds, not merely for taking credit to themselves, but also for something higher, namely, glory. The history of the institution took them back more than half a century; and when they looked to the past, they found not only much to felicitate themselves upon, but also much to vindicate the wisdom of those who had started it, in order to commemorate the name of one of the greatest statesmen whom British rule has given to India. (Cheers.) About the time when subscriptions were raised to commemorate the name of Mountstuart Elphinstone by associating it with this institution, the great Maratha power, which had till then ruled in Western India, had only just been overthrown, and the representative of that power, the last and the worst representative, had left the place where he had held sway, neither to his own credit, nor to the credit of his ancestors. He thought they would agree that the men who had originated the scheme of disseminating in this country the sciences, literatures, and arts of Europe showed the very greatest wisdom,—wisdom which had been fully justified by events. The institution, which had been started in the early beginnings of British rule in this country, had prospered immensely, and was prospering still, and doing a world of good to Western India. (Cheers.) It had been the intention of those who had originated the institution that it should be presided over by scholars from Great Britain until the time should come when the inhabitants of India should themselves be able to take charge of it. That time had not yet come, at all events not in his judgment. (Hear, hear.) But he must say that even in the short space of half a century—and it is a very short space in the life of a nation—they had made approaches towards that end of which they might well be proud. They had already native professors teaching various subjects in our academies, and the Elphinstone School had now been presided over by two men turned out by the Bombay University. (Cheers.) But while feeling pleasure that in many educational institutions the light of Western learning was spread by the agency of natives of this country, he could not help referring to a question which had been recently raised, as to whether the time had not arrived when nearly the whole of the teaching staff could be supplied from the ranks of the educated natives. For his part, he did not think that those who started this institution had contemplated this time for the ultimate fulfilment of their aim. He thought it would be disastrous—he was not using a stronger term than was warranted by the nature of his feelings on the subject—for education in India if they were to act upon the belief that all the institutions for higher learning in this country could now and at once be manned by members of their own body educated and trained in the colleges. (Hear, hear.) Having given the subject most careful consideration at a time when he was officially called upon to form an opinion on it, he had arrived at the deliberate conclusion that the progress of Western learning, and the cultivation of the wide and liberal education which they all desired, would be checked and retarded did they not replenish, from time to time, the professorial staff in the Elphinstone College, and similar institutions, with such men as the universities of Great Britain and Ireland could turn out. (Hear, hear and cheers). There was a certain amount of patriotism of a sort involved in the thought that they were now in a position to stand on their own bottoms, as the expression was, and were able to trust to their own resources in regard to education. He thought this was a most mistaken view. If he might borrow a classical parallel, he might say that lighting their own torches at such humble torches as already existed among them, instead of going direct to the fountainhead of light whence they must all replenish their store, would not let the flame burn as brightly and constantly as they might desire. (Cheers.) They had certainly a great deal to gain from men like Professor Wordsworth, whom they could only get from the Universities of England, Scotland, and Ireland. (Cheers.) To men such as these they should turn for the further extension and strengthening of academic culture. (Cheers.) While he was conscious of the imperfections and shortcomings which still remained to be made up, it was very gratifying to contemplate the good, he might say the brilliant, results that had been achieved by this institution. As a member of the Education Commission, one of the questions he had to consider was the results of higher education in Western India; and looking into the facts he was struck with the extreme importance and greatness of the results which had, thus far, been achieved in every department of activity, to the utmost advantage of this country. (Cheers.) There were those who said that the educational institutions had turned out sedition-mongers in politics, atheists in religion, and barbarians in social life. There were men who thought so, or at all events expressed themselves as if they thought so. But it would be, no doubt, taken for granted that he was not prepared to plead guilty to the charge, either on his own behalf, or on behalf of those amongst whom he was standing, or the much larger circle outside of the educated class in general. If there was any atheism, Fenianism, or barbarism among them at all, those were only sporadic cases, and exceptions which proved the rule. (Cheers.) For his part, there had been no greater benefit conferred on India by Great Britain than the benefit of education, and considering it, not merely in its operations in Western India, but throughout the whole of India, he was more and more convinced of the truth of this opinion. Prejudiced people, or ignorant people, might take the view that the results of that system were not satisfactory. People who were not prejudiced or ignorant, but were unable to take a comprehensive view of the question, or to understand the circumstances of the case, might say that the results, though not bad, were, at all events, unsatisfactory and inadequate. But he ventured to say that if any unbiassed person, with a full knowledge of the facts, and with a comprehensive grasp of those facts, were to apply his mind to the question whether the result of education had not been good from every point of view, moral, political, and religious, he would see that the system of education established in India was the very greatest blessing that the English had conferred upon India, aye, the very greatest blessing that any conquering nation had conferred on those over whom it was called to rule. (Loud cheers.) The Elphinstone Institution was the first, not only chronologically, but in merit. (Cheers.) He hoped he would be pardoned by members of other institutions for saying so. The Elphinstone College, they were glad to see, was under the presidency of a gentleman who bore the name of the poet who uttered nothing base. (Cheers.) This was the greatest college in the Presidency, and as a mark of gratitude he should like to say it was the greatest college in the whole of India. The Elphinstone High School was undoubtedly the largest high school in all the country. There was not one school in all India which in its high school standards numbered a thousand students on the roll. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Eduljee Talati, the vice-principal of the Elphinstone High School, responded to the toast in the absence of the principal, Mr. Modak, who had suddenly to go to Poona. Mr. Talati said the Elphinstone Institution, in both its school and college branches, was one of which they might well be proud. It had educated several generations of pupils, and had turned out such men as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the late Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. Bomanjee Master, Mr. Telang, Mr. Mehta, and many others. He had no doubt it would produce equally good men in the future. (Cheers.) As the earlier generations of pupils spoke with gratitude and affection of the masters and principals of their own time, so were the later generations of students thankful for the interest taken in them by men like Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Wordsworth, of the Elphinstone College, and Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Jacob, of the Elphinstone High School. (Cheers.) Mr. Jacob had once taken a promising boy with him to Mahableshwar at his own expense, in order that he might have the benefit of his tuition during vacation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. E. Modi said the toast with which he had been entrusted was to have been proposed by one of the most distinguished of Elphinstonians (Mr. P. M. Mehta), and in taking his place, however unworthily, he could only say that he entirely sympathised in their loss of a most fluent and vivacious speaker. Professor Wordsworth's popularity was so deservedly great that a mere mention of his name was enough to ensure at their hands a most hearty and enthusiastic reception. Of course, those who had had the privilege and benefit of his teaching, and who had listened to his singularly able lectures, so full of original thought, searching criticism, and suggestive inquiry—those in whose ears were ringing the echoes of his deep sonorous voice exhorting his pupils to a true view of their student-life, would consider the speaker's words entirely inadequate as expressing either their admiration of the teacher or their gratitude for his teaching. (Cheers.) Mere success in examinations, was not a true test of successful tuition, and he believed he was not wrong when he said that the distinct aim of Mr. Wordsworth's teaching was not so much to cram the students' minds with mere information, as to enable them to gather knowledge for themselves, to incite them to patient research, to make them think for themselves,—in short, to lay down the right principles for guidance in one's self-progress after he had finally passed out of the portals of the College. For more than fifteen years Mr. Wordsworth had presided over the Elphinstone College with undiminished zeal and care for his pupils. (Cheers.) That he had never ceased to take an interest in their future career was shown over and over again by his ever-ready advocacy of their cause and of their rights, and by his generous defence of them from unmerited attacks of carping critics. Hereafter in the long roll of the principals of the College, he ventured to say, no name would be more fondly remembered, none would be considered to have shed greater lustre on it, none would have evidenced more solid work done, than the name of Principal Wordsworth. (Cheers.) It was not too much to say that he was a worthy successor of the pioneers of education in this Presidency, and his distinctive achievement in his career of more than twenty years had been to advance very largely the original aim of the founders of this institution, viz:—to make education a direct instrument for the social amelioration and moral and intellectual progress of the community. This was not the time nor the place to speak of the immense service rendered by Mr. Wordsworth to the cause of political progress, and if Mr. Modi alluded to it for a moment it was only to say how utterly he had identified himself with modern India. He might be permitted to say that in what he had said he had not presumed to attempt an analysis of the character of Mr. Wordsworth's teaching, but rather had put together some reminiscences of the impressions made upon a student-mind, and had tried to put into words, feeble though they were, the esteem in which they all held Mr. Wordsworth. This was not a mere conventional toast of the Principal of the Elphinstone College, but emphatically of Mr. Wordsworth himself as its head. May he continue to preside for many years to come over the fortunes of the Elphinstone College with undiminished vigour, both of mind and of body. (Cheers.)

The toast was received with great cordiality.

Mr. K. N. Sirvai proposed the health of the managing committee in a very effective speech. He said that if he thought of the minds that grasped the splendid idea of forming the Elphinstone Union, the perseverance and devotion to the idea which withstood all discouragement and bore it down, the tact and judgment which popularised the scheme so as to include within the fold of the Union at the present day the Elphinstonians of all generations and grades; and when he bore in mind the eagerness with which everybody had responded to the call, and the awakening of an approved consciousness in the minds of all of being Elphinstonians—when he thought of all this, he turned especially to the younger members of the managing committee, and requested them to accept as their due the highest praise that could be bestowed for what they had conceived and accomplished. He found himself standing between two generations of Elphinstonians—the elder generation which had already achieved a name for itself, and the younger which was the promise of the future. If they referred to their political advancement, and traced its story from its beginning to the present times, they had but to recite the history of the career of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was at the head of the committee. (Cheers.) To him belonged the credit of first inducing the British people to take an interest in Indian subjects. The devotion and self-sacrifice which had marked his useful career, the services which he had rendered to India by the wisdom, loyalty, and moderation with which he placed facts and views about India before the English people, were sufficient to evoke their warmest admiration and deepest gratitude. (Applause.) The universal popularity of Mr. Dadabhai had been well earned. His task had to a great extent been taken up by Mr. Telang and Mr. Mehta, whose labour in the cause were to be seen in the records of the Municipality and the Bombay Presidency Association. Politics might well be left in their capable hands for the present. But still a great work lay before the younger generation to perform, that of social and moral reform, which must engage their earnest attention. In this respect Mr. Sirvai acknowledged with pleasure the labours of Mr. Malabari, and exhorted his younger friends to work hard for the removal of social abuses, moral deficiencies, and religious prejudices, so that it might be said of them that they had done their part, and had not lived for nothing. (Cheers.)

The toast was heartily received.

Mr. M. K. Lalcaca here rose to thank Mr. Lee-Warner for kindly allowing the use of the building. He added that similar gatherings of Elphinstonians had been arranged to take place that evening in Poona, Kurrachee, Surat, Calcutta, and other places.

Mr. S. K. Khambata, in proposing the toast of the chairman, said that some of the previous speakers having taken the wind out of his sails, he had not as much to say as he had intended. The speaker then enumerated the merits of the chairman which had enabled him to earn universal popularity.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master supported the toast in a humorous speech, in which he exhorted the younger generation of his community to learn the value of unity and combination, and revive the old commercial spirit of their race, which, he was sorry to say, had now become all but extinct.

After the toast had been drunk, the chairman, in his reply, said he was glad the present gathering was much superior to the last one. He had long been of opinion that the power given by education was being frittered away instead of being properly utilized. But rather than regret the past, he would look hopefully to the future; and when he looked to the ability, both to speak and to think, displayed by the younger generation, he had no doubt a great future lay before them, if they only knew how to utilize the strength which was in them for the good of the people. It was as a result of the education they had received that they had been able to meet on that occasion with so much pride and pleasure. But he hoped that, independently of the pleasure and benefit derived from such social gatherings, they would all unite to bring all the talent and energy of their union into a focus to be directed to some good purpose. (Cheers.) It was gratifying to him that a good beginning had been made by the younger men, whose career showed that the institution which had turned them out had, so far from having degenerated in the slightest degree, grown better than before, and had before it an ever-increasing sphere of usefulness. (Cheers.) As for himself, what little services he had been able to do had been repaid, amply and a hundred-fold, by the very kind and enthusiastic manner in which every speaker had referred to him, and in which he had always been treated by those around him. He hoped the good fortune he enjoyed of being treated in such a splendid manner would be an encouragement and inducement to all those who would devote themselves, however humbly, to the service of their country. (Cheers.)

The company then adjourned to the hall, where they heard some music given by Mr. Batlivala. The company dispersed at a late hour.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, December 11.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·825
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Web Blub Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	66·9
Relative humidity of Air	·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NW, NNW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	225

* From midnight to midnight.

CONFERENCE ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

A very largely attended meeting was held recently at the City Temple, under the presidency of the Rev. Guinness Rogers, who said that the gathering was one having no reference to the coming election, and that the methods of disendowment should be left for future discussion. He knew no one absolutely committed to any plan of disendowment—except perhaps the author of the "Radical Programme;" certainly not the Liberation Society, whose suggestions have been very improperly considered as a definite scheme of disendowment. They only indicated a line of possible settlement, and were like a brief put into the hands of a plaintiff's counsel. Archdeacon Bardsley, at the Liverpool Conference, said that what the Liberationists wanted was not merely Disestablishment and Disendowment, but disintegration of the Episcopal Church. He wished in the strongest language to give an absolute denial to this statement—(loud cheers)—and he further said that if such would be the effect on the Episcopal Church he should pause a long time before he advocated even religious equality; they wished no harm to the Church. He recognized the Church's title from her great work to every consideration. He thought those Nonconformists were not the worst friends of the Church who thought Disestablishment had better come at once. No man was a greater ornament to the Church than Mr. Gladstone, and a settlement could not be made under better auspices. He cared nothing for disendowment. What he was anxious for was religious equality.

Canon Curteis (Lichfield) felt most grateful to Dr. Parker for calling that Conference. He assured the meeting that Churchmen desired true Christian equality, and alike at Church congresses and elsewhere Nonconformists had received warm welcome. He said that Churchmen laid little store by the presence of the bishops in the House of Lords. The bishops had inherited their seats, and the same reason accounted for the small inequalities which remained, but which in matter of burial and otherwise were gradually disappearing.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes said that if the views of Canon Curteis prevailed he did not know that they might not all some day be Churchmen. He for his part would be delighted for Churchmen to retain the cathedrals and churches, and they would do nothing to destroy the Church's corporate life so justly dear to Canon Curteis, and he could sympathize with the Bishop of Oxford's intense dislike to some imaginary attempt to turn Episcopalians into Congregationalists. He believed that disendowment must go with Disestablishment, and that the *Pall Mall Gazette* was wrong in saying that the feeling for Disestablishment was passing away. On the other hand, he believed that the Church would have a more glorious future after Disestablishment, and that national religion was to be secured not by Act of Parliament, but by being Christians, by having good laws and administrators who do not put the innocent in prison, while the guilty escape—(enthusiastic cheers)—and by a Christian foreign policy which does not engage in opium wars in China.

The chairman expressed his agreement with Mr. Hugh Price Hughes as to the cathedrals and churches, but hoped that no allusion would be made to subjects having no connection with that under debate.

The Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth was glad to hear the views expressed on the question of endowment, but there was a wide difference between intention and effect. He thought that Disestablishment would be a serious injury to the cause of Christ in England. He was in favour of a large scheme of reform, including the free election of beshops and clergy. Disestablishment was not a part ofcthereed of the new Liberalism.

Rev. W. M. Statham, in a speech of great vigour, as a Nonconformist, supported the Established Church.

The Rev. Newman Hall was not in favour of hasty settlement of the question, which would cause alienation between brethren. He hoped to see Disestablishment effected by a national and not sectarian feeling. He thought that the Democracy of England did not consider the Church their friend.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford, the Rev. Stewart Headlam, and others followed, but we are unable in the space at our disposal to do justice to their remarks. The meeting was one of sustained interest, and Dr. Parker, in concluding the proceedings, expressed his satisfaction with the result.

POLITICS AND TRADE.

In the course of a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Henry Howarth writes:—By both parties a great deal too much has been attributed to free trade as a motive power and a prime cause. With some writers and many speakers it has been the *Deus ex machinâ* (the Divine manipulator) by which every element of progress in modern times has been created; while with others it has been a veritable *diabolus in machinâ*, whose sinister hand is visible in every broken fortune and in every hapless home.

There can be little doubt that nine-tenths of popular prejudices and delusions on fiscal policy are traceable not to any judicial views on the controversy, but to these absurd exaggerations. The history of England, according to Mr. Bright, begins on a certain critical day in 1846, when the Act for the repeal of the Corn Laws was passed in the House of Commons. That day is the 1 Vendemiaire of Year I. in his calendar. Beyond that date there is a chaotic waste, illumined here and there by a few rays from the once famous—but now rusty—lantern of the Anti-Corn Law League.

To contrast the condition of the handloom weaver of 60 years ago with the artisan of to-day in regard to his hours of labour, his food and clothing, and other surroundings, has been a very easy matter for the picturesque oratory of Mr. Bright; and the contrast when made has been used with still more deftness to press the claims of free trade as the bountiful mother out of whose lap these manifold gifts have been distributed. Yet a more fantastic fable was never devised, nor one which any elementary history or manual of economics would more speedily dispel.

The handloom weaver was defeated and displaced not by free trade, but by the introduction of steam machinery, and it was the introduction of steam machinery which placed his successor in a position of vantage. The multiplication of human labour and the consequent cheapening of its product effected by the alliance of steam crushed out the ruder handicrafts of an earlier stage, and the wretched handloom weavers, who have pointed so many grim morals on Lancashire platforms, were the surviving relics of an obsolete system of machinery struggling against fate, and in no sense victims of protection.

On the other hand, the large fortunes which have been made by manufacturers in Lancashire and Yorkshire in days gone by, and the larger wages enjoyed for a long time by northern operatives, are distinctly traceable to the same cause and have as little connexion with free trade.

When steam machinery was first introduced—and for a long time after—England was most fortunately situated in having abundant supplies of coal and iron, a clever set of handicraftsmen, and ample capital. These advantages were not shared by the rest of the world. The natural result was that the multiplied production of the machine combined with the increased cheapness of the product enabled England to compete in every open market with all competitors at a great advantage. Hence the very large profits made in the early days of machinery—in days long before free trade was adopted, and when the foundations of the prosperity of the principal northern manufacturing firms were laid. The golden age of cotton spinning, when huge profits were made, was naturally in the early days. It was then that operatives in a few years became masters of factories, which is the history of the origin of nine-tenths of Lancashire urban families.

Similar reasoning conducts us to the same conclusions in regard to wages. Wages, like profits, depend for their amount on the presence or absence of competition. So long as our manufacturers were prosperous and there was a continually increasing demand for labour in excess of the supply, so long did the artisans command the wage market. Now that the tide has turned the wage barometer shows distinct signs of depression. Momentarily the fact that mills cannot be stopped without ruin causes the pinch to be felt by the capitalist only, but this a mere episode, and—however sustained by artificial means—wages must come down when the demand for the products of labour is exceeded by the supply. This is assuredly sound economy. It involves moreover a law operating entirely independently of either protection or free trade. A law operating in America and in France, just as much as in England.

Steam was the real mother of the inflated profits of a few years ago, and of the large wages which are passing away. Steam, as applied to the spinning-jenny and the loom; steam, as applied to the great means of communication, the railroad and the steamboat. The nation which was most happily placed for taking advantage of steam naturally reaped a great harvest. As the use of steam superseding mere human labour spreads more widely so must these exceptional advantages of England shrink.

This may sound to some of your readers as true, but as elementary as the multiplication table. Here it is not so. We are continually assailed on all sides by most delusive and ridiculous reasoning based entirely on the postulate that it is free trade which has done for England what it would follow protection has done for America and France, where exports and imports have increased with greater bounds than they have done with us.

It was Jupiter—*ingens et vaporosus*—aided by his mintmaster Vulcan, who poured down upon our grimy Danae, Lancashire, the golden rain of large profits and large wages, and not Mercury, with his noisy oratory and satellites. I would add that Lord Hartington, who in his speech yesterday attributed the increase of population since 1846—with which I presume Venus had something to do—to free trade, apparently forgot that the increase in the previous 50 years of protection had been in a greater ratio. No wonder, when a sober politician ventures upon such misleading nonsense, that the less prudent prophets of his creed should dread inquiry. Mr. Gladstone, I see, speaks of the Commission of Inquiry as quackery. I always thought that a quack was a man who dealt in some specific for the cure of all human ills, and, having blindfolded the crowd, refused to explain the operations of his medicine or to allow his methods to be criticized, urging that the remedy was one which he inherited from his grandmother who had performed some wonderful cures with it 40 or 50 years ago. I will not apply this allegory.

MONEY WITHOUT WORDS: POLITICS WITHOUT EXPRESSION.

In an article in the Christmas number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, Mr. H. W. Lucy writes:—It is more than six years since Lord Sherbrooke made the painful discovery that his career as a parliamentary orator was drawing to a close. Early in the session of 1879, being then in the House of Commons, he rose to take part in a debate on a vote of censure on the Government, moved by Sir Charles Dilke. A great deal was looked for from this interposition, and Mr. Lowe had evidently made a special effort to meet general anticipation. He got along successfully for a quarter of an hour. Then arose the necessity for citing extracts from Blue-books in support of his argument. Taking up his notes he began to search for a particular memorandum, but could not find it. He floundered on for a while, and abruptly resumed his seat. That was his last speech in the House of Commons, and he has not attempted to fight against fortune in the House of Lords. Oddly enough many of Mr. Lowe's contemporaries in the House of Commons have accepted their translation to the House of Lords as a condemnation to habitual silence. There is Lord Aberdare, who, as Mr. Bruce, sometime Home Secretary, was well known in the House of Commons and a regular participator in debate. He has not been wholly silent in the Lords; but is so rarely heard that his name is forgotten by the public. Lord Emly, late Mr. Monsell, Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's former administration, is equally dumb. Nor does Lord Cardwell speak now that the attack upon the short service system has lapsed. Lord Carlingford, the Mr. Chichester Fortescue of earlier times, is more successful in keeping a front place. But Lord Alington, who, as Mr. Gerard Sturt, once electrified the House of Commons and delighted the Prince of Wales, who happened to be in the gallery, by a disquisition on horse-flesh, rests on his laurels. Nor does Lord Lamington (Mr. Baillie Cochrane) ever confide to the House of Lords those deep thoughts on foreign affairs with which, in days not long gone by, the House of Commons was made periodically familiar. Lord Wolverton, who as whip in the Parliament of 1868 was not accustomed to make long speeches, has naturally subsided into the grave silence most popular in the House of Lords. So has Mr. Cowper Temple, now Lord Mount Temple, who grows more than ever like the ghost of Lord Palmerston. Even Lords Coleridge only rarely favours the House of Lords with one of those elaborate and bloodless orations, dropped in silver-toned notes that may sometimes affect the mind but never touch the heart. In no respect is the physical and material difference between the House of Lords and the House of Commons more strongly marked than in respect of the lobbies. The lobby of the House of Commons is one of its most important and indispensable appanages. Recent regulations have robbed it of some of its bustling appearance. But the fact remains that there are many nights in the session when more real business is transacted in the lobby of the House of Commons than under the eye of the Speaker. The lobby of the Lords is much smaller than that across the way, and is glorified by a brass gate that is worth a journey to see. The principal members of the Commons stroll out into their lobby to talk with each other or with friends from the outer world. The Lords never gossip, and save when they come streaming forth after a big division the lobby has a deserted, almost ghostly look, intensified by the upright rails and hooks placed for hats and coats. All the pegs are labelled, and the highly-favoured stranger strolling in here will look with awe upon a big, rather broad brimmed hat on a peg labelled "Marquis of Salisbury;" on a walking-stick which is all that represents the grace and courtliness of Earl Granville; on the mysterious cloak attached to the name "Lord Stratheden and Campbell," and seeming to wrap within its dark folds the secret history of European statecraft; or a timeworn inverness over which the name of Lord Sherbrooke blinks.

CASTE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Grant Duff, in opening the new Caste Hospital for Women at Madras, said:—"It is now about ten months since a meeting assembled in Pacheappah's Hall, in the hope of establishing a hospital to which caste and gosha women could resort in the full conviction that their caste would be safe and their gosha respected. The experiment then proposed to be tried was one of much delicacy, and I can enter into the feelings of those who shrank from it. There were, however, so many native gentlemen who came forward with noble liberality to assist their suffering countrywomen, that it has proved quite justifiable to open a hospital on a small and tentative scale, admitting for the present only ten in-patients. We do so under very favourable auspices. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has most graciously expressed, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, her interest in this institution, has consented to be its Patroness, and permitted it to bear her name. For vice-patroness we have the principal Hindu and Mahomedan ladies of the Madras Presidency, and the wives of the existing and several former Governors; among these I may specially mention Mary, Lady Hobart, whose untiring effort to promote the good of the Mahomedan community have been of such permanent value in Madras. For its head we have secured the services of Mrs. Scharlieb. Her medical reputation is already great here, her knowledge of Indian manners and customs peculiarly fits her to deal with and overcome prejudice, while her kind heart and quick sympathies are certain to ensure her the hearty co-operation and warm affection of those with whom she is brought in contact. You are aware, ladies and gentlemen, that some time after this scheme for a caste hospital was started, Her Excellency Lady Dufferin inaugurated a fund for bringing medical knowledge and medical aid to the women of India. I have, as you know, lately been in the north. When there I had a good deal of conversation with Her Excellency on this subject, and I felt I hope a not improper pride in being able to assure her that in this town of Madras, we had already attained nearly all the objects with which her most excellent and praiseworthy movement was started. It is many years since the present admirable school of nursing was begun, and nearly eleven years since Surgeon-General Balfour initiated a school of medicine for women. His ideas received the warm sanction of Lord Hobart and Mr. Sim, and were carried out with much zeal and ability by the then head of the College, Dr. Furnell, our present esteemed Surgeon General. Four students started in this school, of whom Mrs. Scharlieb is the present head of this hospital, Miss White is doing well at Hyderabad, Miss Beale in some other native State, and Miss Mitchell has retired into domestic life. All over India, thanks very much latterly to the efforts of Lady Dufferin, a great recognition is going forward of the value of that which is perhaps the most beneficent of all the services, but which even in Europe came late in the day, and has advanced with comparative slowness. When we reflect that it is barely 400 years, a mere moment in the history of mankind, since the great movement of the renaissance in Europe brought the re-awakening of medical service in its train, and that it is not 400 years since the Inquisition, jealous of the eagerness after research of the great Vesalius, the Court Physician of Philip the Second of Spain, drove him to die a ship-wrecked exile on a lonely Greek island, we ought to feel neither surprise nor impatience at the tardiness with which the desire for medical aid has come in a country where the advancement of all knowledge has been interrupted by incessant wars and ceaseless changes of Government. But the desire has come, all honour to those who are doing their best to gratify it, who have, like so many of those whom I am now addressing, that noble ambition of mitigating suffering, of promoting health and with health the efficiency and the happiness of generations. Different faiths and different religions have varied widely as to their beliefs of what our lives consist in after death. What becomes of our personal consciousness is a question which each man must settle for himself, according to his own creed. But, ladies and gentlemen, there is a life after death for the actions of each one of us, whatever our beliefs may be, in the shape of the permanent consequences of our good or evil doings. May those whom I see here to-day live in the blessings they will have caused to many, long after their own feeble lives have passed away into the great Infinite. In the name of her most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress I pronounce the Victoria Caste Hospital open, and I invoke the blessing of that mighty Power who watches over us all on its work."

THE ROTARY IRON JAIL.

A new jail has just been completed at a cost of 30,000 dols. at Omaha. Its peculiar feature is that the cells are arranged in the form of a great iron cylinder, which revolves about, so that only one cell is at the opening at any one time. This cylinder is three stories high, there being ten cells on each floor. Its weight is forty-five tons, and this ponderous weight is hung from above instead of turning on a track below. The strongest part of the arrangement is that the great cylinder can be turned by a simple crank with very little force—a man with his left hand moving it readily. When all is complete it is the intention to have a little water motor in the basement, and then by simply moving a lever the cylinder will be set to rotating. It is suggested that when there are prisoners who it is feared may be trying to cut out, the cylinder can by a motor be easily kept moving slowly all night, so that the prisoners do not remain long enough in one place to do any mischief, or even to crawl out if they had made a partial break. It seems that prisoners have little chance for escape from this new jail. A cage of iron bars completely surrounds the cylinder in which the cells are. The entrance on each floor is guarded by two doors. The officer standing outside does not have to unlock even the first door, but can swing the cylinder around until the cell appears in which is the desired prisoner, and then by a simple movement the inner door is opened, and the prisoner can step out of his cell. Then the officer can open the other door and let the man out, but the other prisoners are beyond any possible reach of the officer, and it is impossible for them to make any break on him while he is taking a man out or putting one in. He can handle any number of men in the same way, and they cannot get within reach of him until he chooses to let them.—*Omaha Bee.*

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Lieutenant Greely delivered an address on Arctic exploration at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society of Scotland. He said that in this matter-of-fact period of the utilitarian century Arctic exploration had flourished to a marked degree. This had been particularly true of the past few years, and the rate of progress might well be determined with reference to the 80th parallel, since in 1870 it had been passed only in the Spitzbergen Sea and Kennedy Channel. In fifteen years we had not only increased tenfold our knowledge of the earth above the 80th parallel, but we had explored to northward of the 83d parallel nearly twice as much area as was before known above the 80th. So well distributed had been the work that now scarcely any point in the Arctic circle was over 500 miles from land or sea which had been seen by civilized man. It was hardly the distance from London to Aberdeen. The development of new industries and the careful investigations of man had united to turn us from seeking material advantages from the Arctic seas. The oil mines of Pennsylvania and the Black Sea region, the manufacture of many compound substances, the invention of the electric light, &c., had themselves wrought such changes and benefits that it was not now needful to fill every Arctic sea with hundreds of whalers for bone and oil. It was a significant sign of the progress of modern civilization that eleven great nations united in planning and executing Arctic work for strictly scientific purposes. Lieutenant Greely added:—Of the details of my own expedition I will speak briefly. In judging of it, you must bear in mind that, apart from strictly service stores and supplies, there remained for special Arctic outfitting only some £1,200. My friends and myself were even obliged to guarantee these purchases made on credit to enable the expedition to sail in 1881. Our voyage to Fort Conger, Discovery Harbour, was short and prosperous, and speedily we erected on that shore our small house, the most northern habitation of civilized man. Arctic life and methods are much the same in all expeditions, and I pass them over; simply observing that at the end of two years' service, within eight degrees of the Pole, we had no serious frost bites, no dangerous sickness, no scurvy, and no disaster. I kept parties in the field seventeen days after the winter sun had gone, and sent them again ten days before its return. Our experiences prove quite conclusively the superiority of small, perfectly equipped parties, assisted by dogs, which enable movement to be made with far greater facility than with larger and more unmanageable bodies of men alone. Considering sledging in a scientific expedition as the commander's duty I travelled 600 miles without dogs. Lieutenant Lockwood travelled nearly 1,200 miles with dogs and 400 without. Sergeant Brairard's total journey must have reached 2,000 miles, as he was not only Lieutenant Lockwood's faithful associate in the furthest north and the crossing of Grinnell Land, but also did other work. The distance from Conger to Eskimo Point is 300 miles, though the ice conditions involved 500 miles of travel. I landed my party of 25 on that coast in health and strength, together with all collections, every paper, all the records, and every scientific instrument with which I left my station. Not a pound of serviceable food was left in any *cache* to the northward, and we killed 20 days' food while drifting in Kane Sea. Of the long winter, fighting against fate, hoping against hope, ever striving our best and never despairing, I have but little to say. It was passed as men must pass it when thrown without shelter, warmth, or even proper food on a barren desolate coast. Throughout it all the party, as a whole, displayed the most remarkable fortitude, cheerfulness, and courage. I think better of mankind for my experience with those starving men—never warm, our sleeping bags frozen to the ground, hunger ever gnawing with no ray of light entering our hut for five Arctic winter months. Yet the returning sunlight came with but one death. Had strength remained for a few weeks longer we could have reached Smith Sound by boat, since its open mid-channel prevented crossing by sledge. But it was not to be, and finally, as all knew, relief did come on Midsummer Day, when the seven remaining were within a few hours of eternity. The scientific observations were as fully made as our instruments would permit, and whether their results will be commensurate with the hopes of the promoters of the international scheme time alone can show. Lieutenant Greely replied to statements as to the article, "Polar Regions," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and in his closing remarks, he said:—I cannot conclude without referring to my obligations to one who in Americans as well as Britons honour and love as a woman and as a sovereign—Her Majesty the Queen. (Cheers.) I should fail in duty to my living comrades as to myself did I not express how deeply our hearts were touched on learning of Her Majesty's gracious act as a sovereign in sending the stanch Alert to our relief, and to her thoughtful and tender consideration as a woman in the message of sympathy and inquiry after our return. (Cheers.)

PAPER IN TONQUIN.

The principal material used in the manufacture of paper in Tonquin is the ke-yioh or paper tree, which grows in abundance on the mountains in the environs of Sontay. The dried bark of this is brought in bundles upon the backs of oxen or buffaloes from the mountains, where it is gathered for the numerous paper mills, whose principal centre is in the vicinity of Hanoi. It is worth about 2 cents a pound. This bark is macerated and then rubbed up in mortars, so as to reduce it to a fine pulp. This latter is extended with a certain quantity of water in order to form a clear paste, which is sized with an infusion made from the shavings of the gomao, a tree which grows in abundance on the Black River mountains. The paper is manufactured sheet by sheet by women by means of delicate bamboo screens that they alternately dip into the paste and take out therewith a thin sheet of paper, which they deposit upon a board. At the end of the day these sheets are put into a press in order to extract the moisture from them, and are then dried by placing them one by one upon a hot masonry wall. Finally they are put up in packages and trimmed. Each woman makes 1,000 sheets a day. The thickness of the paper depends upon the consistency of the paste. One establishment that was visited by the person who furnished these data was capable of producing 80,000 sheets per day with eighty women and forty assistants. Paper was being made here worth 65 cents per 1,000 sheets.—*Gutenburg Journal.*

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The Government of Madagascar have recently published as an official Red-book, in French and Malagasy, the narrative of the negotiations which took place at Tamatave, through the mediation of the Italian Consul M. Maigrot, between Admiral Miot and the Queen's Prime Minister and her other plenipotentiaries. The negotiations commenced on the 13th of June and finally terminated on the 17th of August of the present year. In the first letter of the Prime Minister Rainilaiarivony to the French commander, dated June 13, he proposed "an armistice to prevent the useless shedding of blood," and "the opening of a conference which would, by the aid of God result in cementing anew the oldest of all Madagascar alliances, that with France." Rainilaiarivony enclosed with this letter certain propositions as preliminaries for the conclusion of a stable peace, and a perusal of them will show that, while the Malagasy Court clung tenaciously to its sovereign rights and dignity, it was still disposed to make many concessions to France. These were the preliminaries specified by the Malagasy Minister:—

"1. France should recognize the title of Her Majesty as 'Queen of Madagascar,' and her right of sovereignty over the whole island.

"2. The withdrawal of French troops from the places occupied at stated intervals.

"3. The renunciation by France of her special protectorate of the north and north-west coasts, subject to the issue of a general amnesty for all the population.

"4. France to accept the obligation to respect and maintain the autonomy of the kingdom, and the right of succession to the Throne, in accordance with the laws and customs of the country.

"5. To bind herself as far as possible, and on demand, to furnish the Queen's Government with officers to discipline her army, with transports or ships of war for the conveyance of her troops, and to protect their landing at any places along the coast where it may be necessary to send a force in order to assert the Queen's authority over defiant subjects.

"6. To renounce the right of the absolute possession of land, in favour of settlements granted for fixed periods of time.

"7. Madagascar accepts 'the high guarantee' of France.

"By the term 'high guarantee' (*la haute garantie*) is to be understood that, since France engages to respect the autonomy of the Hova Government, the Government of Madagasar cannot, under any pretext whatever, conclude with any foreign Power a convention granting any special privilege or a cession of territory; that such privilege or cession will be null and void if given without the sanction of France; and that France reserves to herself the right in such case to resume complete liberty of action, and to uphold in every way, and even by force of arms, all her claims."

To this document Admiral Miot and M. Baudais, the French Consul, replied in a despatch of the 25th of June, in which the desire of the Malagasy Minister for a suspension of military operations was reciprocated. The French representatives then went on to enumerate their proposals as the preliminaries of a definite arrangement. These need not be particularized at length, as, with one exception, they were all accepted by Rainilaiarivony, and the negotiations eventually broke down on this single point. The first proposition of the French in opposition to the Malagasy offers was:—

"1. The protectorate of France is accepted by the Malagasy Government for the whole of the island of Madagascar. The word protectorate signifies, among other things, that, since France binds herself to respect the autonomy of the Malagasy Government, Madagascar and her Government cannot, under any pretext whatever, make with a foreign Power any convention granting a special privilege or a concession of land; that this privilege or cession would be annulled if made without the acquiescence of France; and that France would reserve to herself the right in such a case; to resume complete liberty of action, and to uphold in every way and even by force of arms, her pretensions."

M. Maigrot had to report the next day that, while he found the Malagasy plenipotentiaries willing to accept all the other alterations and modifications made in the original draft, he found them resolutely opposed to the substitution of the phrase *protectorate* for *haute garantie*. The reply of the Malagasy envoys, dated June 27, was to the effect that perhaps the objectionable word *protectorate* could be changed for another less offensive. Admiral Miot's reply of the same date was a categorical refusal:—

"The language of diplomacy does not contain another phrase to explain the *haute garantie* of which you speak; we could not and we should not be able to employ any other."

Admiral Miot used still more explicit language to M. Maigrot:—

"If, then, this word cannot be accepted in a treaty of which the preliminaries show so much kindness on our part, we shall decide the point by arms; and the moment has arrived."

In a postscript to this note there was a further explanation of the meaning attached by the French commander to a protectorate:—

"I open this letter to add that the protectorate would necessarily entail the presence of a resident at the capital, which resident (as in Tunis, in Japan formerly, and as in Cambodia to-day) would have a guard of honour at his residence—a French guard, let it be well understood."

Two days after this an idea occurred to Admiral Miot, and he suggested the following proposal to M. Maigrot, for extricating the negotiations from the *impasse* into which, after a hopeful beginning, they had got entangled:—

"I have thought since your departure that the Malagasy word signifying *protectorat* might be kept in Malagasy text. Put the word *protectorat* in the French text with this note at the end of the treaty,—'That the French text alone will possess validity in diplomacy as the Malagasy language is in this respect deficient for the purposes of translation.'"

On July 11 Rainilaiarivony wrote in reply stating that the Queen in her desire for peace would yield so far as to accept the word *protectorat* in the preliminaries, on the understanding that in the definitive treaty the word should be altered, and he enclosed a new draft of preliminaries on that assumption. It is unnecessary to enumerate those fresh clauses as with this exception, they are practically identical. Admiral Miot's reply, bearing date July 25, is of greater importance, as heralding the close of the negotiations:—

"We regret that we cannot accept the modifications which you propose. The word *protectorat* ought to appear in a diplomatic treaty which has for its object the establishment of a protectorate. We have offered to leave in the Malagasy text the Malagasy word equivalent to the French phrase on the usual condition that the French text shall alone be binding in diplomatic questions. It is with very lively regret that we see the hope dispelled of concluding a peace between our two nations, especially after having shown by large concessions which we could not increase, and of which you will understand, we feel sure, all the importance, the desire by which we are animated. We send you a fresh translation of the conditions we propose to you, and we have too much confidence in the high spirit and intelligence of your Excellency to doubt that they will be accepted."

Rainilaiarivony's answer, dated August 15, brings this correspondence to a close, so far as the negotiations with Admiral Miot are concerned. A final despatch to the Italian Foreign Minister paid a well-merited tribute to M. Maigrot for his tact and untiring efforts to bring about an amicable arrangement; but the despatch of the Malagasy Premier concluding these *pour parlers* deserves quotation and careful consideration:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated July 25, and of the proposals of preliminaries of peace which accompany it. It is with profound regret that the Government of Her Majesty, after mature deliberation, find themselves obliged to declare to you that the condition laid down in the first article of these preliminaries are of such a character that the Queen's Government could not accept them without abdicating their sovereignty. It seemed to the Government of Her Majesty that the acceptance by them of the second article of this draft of preliminaries, which imposed upon them the obligation not to conclude any convention with foreign Powers without the sanction of France, was a limitation of their sovereign will which constituted a sufficient concession for the satisfaction of France as well as a solid guarantee of her interests. In oder to re-establish the friendly relations which have so long subsisted between the two nations the Queen's Government would not hesitate to make any sacrifice compatible with the honour and integrity of the kingdom; but they believe they would suffer in the eyes of the whole world and of France herself if they were to yield their sovereign rights before they had even defended them. The Queen's Government would profoundly regret to see the good offices of M. Maigrot—for which we are grateful to him—and the efforts made to arrive at a mutual accord prove sterile. The Government still indulge the hope that, after deliberately weighing the greatness of the sacrifice Madagascar makes in the interest of France in questions of such gravity as those mentioned in the draft presented by them, the Plenipotentiaries of France will recognize that their objections are well founded."

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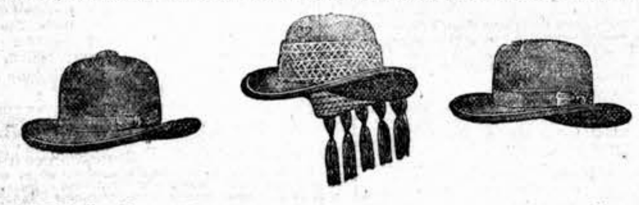

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TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	54	0
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"TENACIOUS"
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The restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

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This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGISING effect is most marked.

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This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA, No. 6.

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Composed of Phosphorus Iron, Quinine, and Nux Vomica. This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases this is a powerful RESTORATIVE.

CAUTION.—H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby & Co.'s genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark of the Company.

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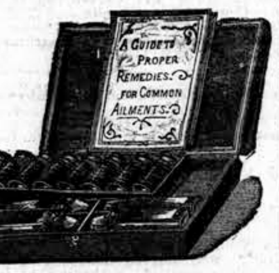
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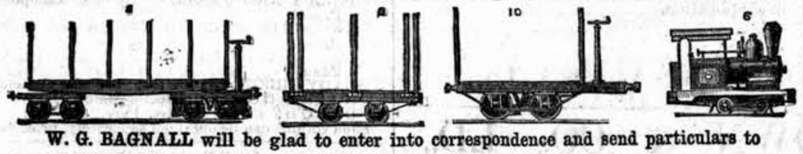

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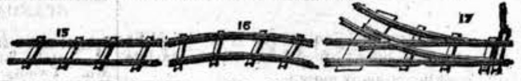
These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the



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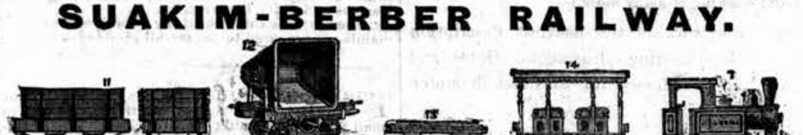

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Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—

Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet, Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

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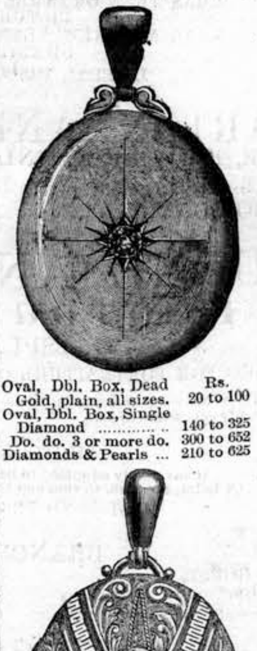

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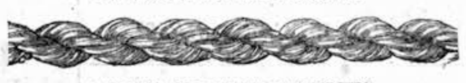
Oval, Dbl. Box, Dead Gold, plain, all sizes.	20 to 100
Oval, Dbl. Box, Single Diamond	140 to 325
Do. do. 3 or more do.	300 to 652
Diamonds & Pearls ...	210 to 625



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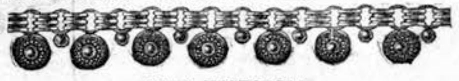

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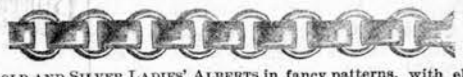
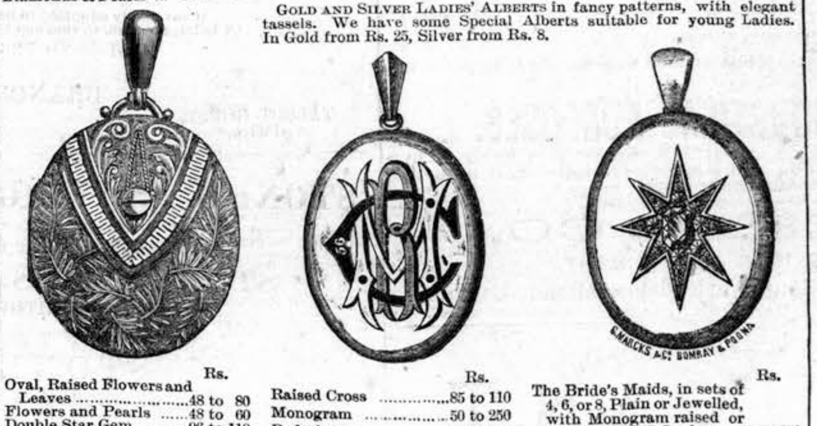


GOLD AND SILVER LADIES' ALBERTS in fancy patterns, with elegant tassels. We have some Special Alberts suitable for young Ladies. In Gold from Rs. 25, Silver from Rs. 8.



	Rs.
Oval, Raised Flowers and Leaves	48 to 80
Flowers and Pearls	48 to 60
Double Star Gem	96 to 110

	Rs.
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Monogram	50 to 250
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	Rs.
The Bride's Maids, in sets of 4, 6, or 8, Plain or Jewelled, with Monogram raised or engraved, each Locket	25 to 250

Heart Shaped, Almond Shaped, Brazil-nut Shaped, Horse Shoe, Enamelled Lockets, &c. &c. From Rs. 26 to Rs. 100.

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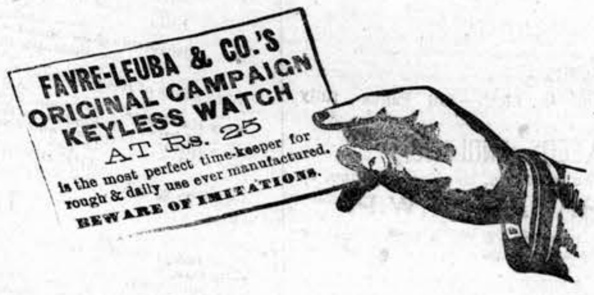

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ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
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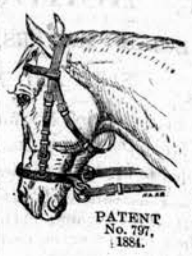
CIVIL AND MILITARY SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.



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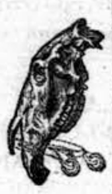
THE "CARRAGO" NOSEBAND,

FOR RIDING AND DRIVING WITHOUT A BIT.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH OLD BRIDLES.

Take off the bit and noseband and buckle the cheeks of the bridle into the side holes of the Carrago, and the reins into the rings. The Carrago should be placed just above the mouth.

JUST TO HAND,

A splendid Consignment of Hunting and Steeplechase Saddles, by WILKINSON and KIDD, and the best makers.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

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TABLETS 6d & 1/- BOXES 1/6

PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER.
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

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DIAMOND & PEARL MERCHANTS,
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☞ RARE GEM "INSECT" JEWELLERY, VERY FASHIONABLE.

HAMILTON & CO.'S collection of the above is unique. It affords ample opportunity to select from, and is marked by an unusual evidence of care and taste in the choice of the stones.

Each model has been taken from nature, and the Diamonds, &c., which are cleverly arranged and artistically set, heighten, if anything, the wonderful beauty and quaintness of their form.

The Prices vary from Rs. 100 upwards.

Among them are examples of the following, viz.:
"Bees," "Butterflies," "Dragon Flies,"
"Wasps," "Spiders," "Moths,"
"Beetles," "Lizards," "Snakes,"
"Frogs," "Crabs," "Tortoises," &c.

HAMILTON & CO.,

In addition to the above, have a few choice Brilliant Diamond Necklaces, Stars, Crosses, Aigrettes, Bangles, &c., as well as similar Ornaments, in design, but set with Fine Pearls.

HAMILTON & CO. will be happy to forward Illustrations, with prices, or to make a selection from stock and forward for approval on application.

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IN the beautiful art of the Gold and Silversmith in India, Messrs. HAMILTON & Co. claim great superiority. The examples produced at their Works in Calcutta are designed and wrought by native artists and modellers of proved ability. The Show Rooms are the most extensive in India, and form one of the sights of Calcutta and, in their Branch Establishment, Rampart Row, Bombay, will be found an unrivalled collection of Jewellery and other objects made of the precious metals.

HAMILTON & Co. received the First Award for precious Stones at the recent Calcutta Exhibition, besides Gold and Silver Medals for their other exhibits.

1885.

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HAMILTON & CO.,
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THE LEADING HOUSE
For NOVELTIES for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
BIRTHDAY, AND
COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & Co. have the honour to announce that their importations for the present season's Christmas trade are now opened and displayed in their Show Room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe and, in consequence, their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedentedly low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, "objects de luxe," suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

☞ HAMILTON & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, their Special Illustrated List, for this Season, of Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

HAMILTON & CO.,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

Nov. 27, 1885.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

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